The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,639 NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1886.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.



PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	FRIDAY 1886.
L SURAT	3142	550	R. G. Murray	26th March
M AUSTRALIA	3834	600	E. Ashdown	2nd April.
L PESHAWUR	3930	600	L. H. Moule	9th "
— ASSAM	3138	500	W. J. Nantes	16th "
L CLYDE	4124	850	S. M. Edmond	23rd "
M MIRZAPORE	3937	600	R. Harvey	30th "
L HYDASPES	2864	500	G. Scrivener	7th May.
— GWALIOR	2745	500	P. Harris	14th "
L THAMES	4101	600	W. A. Seaton	21st "
			TUESDAY.	
M MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	25th "
L ANCONA	3128	600	S. F. Cole	1st June.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, ST AITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
PEKIN	3200	600	A. Symons	2nd April.
RAVENNA	3372	700		16th "
VERONA	3116	600	M. de Horne	30th "
ROSETTA	3012	700	G. W. Brady	14th May.
ROHILLA	3401	700	W. Barratt	28th "

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, March 13, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 15th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 300, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount. To Marseilles Rs. 20, 15, and 8 extra, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 25, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed. Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

	Tons.	H.P.	
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	850	1st April 1886
MANILLA	5,000	850	1st May 1886
DOMENICO BALDUINO (late China)	5,000	850	1st June 1886

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agents.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Mar. 2, 1886.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.



REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, *VIA* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886
ELEKTRA	G. Ragusin	4,200	600	3rd April.
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,500	550	16th "
POSEIDON (New)	G. Doucich	4,600	650	3rd May.
BERENICE	C. B. Veroca	3,500	540	16th "
AMPHITRITE	B. Gelcich	4,600	650	3rd June.
VORWAERTS	F. Andrianich	2,800	500	16th "

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1886.
AMPHITRITE	R. Gelcich	4,600	650	1st April

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, 16th March 1886

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT MALTA.



	Capt.	Tons.	H.P.	On or about
S.S. MERTON HALL	Barnes	4,100	600	25th May.
S.S. BYDALE HALL	Buck	2,700	400	3rd June.

Passengers booked Overland to LONDON via MALTA and NAPLES.

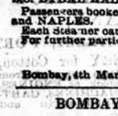
Each steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 4th March, 1886.

BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.



THE Splendid steam-ship AUSTRALASIAN, 3,700 tons, Captain SIMPSON, will sail for LONDON from BOMBAY direct, about 5th April, and passages can now be secured at moderate rates.

Her accommodation is excellent and she is fitted with every requisite for comfort. A Surgeon carried.

Intermediate passages can also be had at low rates.

For further particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

18th March 1886.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.



THESE splendid first class Iron Steamships built on the Clyde expressly for the Indian Service under special survey above the highest class at Lloyds will be despatched as follows:—

CITY OF CANTERBURY, for London, 27th March.
CITY OF KHIOS, for London or Liverpool, 27th April.
CITY OF CARTHAGE, Do. do. 27th May.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried. Two berth Cabins, Baths, Punkhas and every comfort for first class passengers. No others taken. Crew entirely European.

Apply to SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

CITY LINE.



THE first class steamer CITY OF CANTERBURY, 3,212 tons, will sail for LONDON DIRECT on or about 27th March. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two bed cabins, baths, punkhas, &c., with every comfort for passengers.

This vessel is well-known as favourite passenger ship from Calcutta, and has very superior accommodation.

For further particulars apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.,
Bombay, 5th March, 1886. Agents.

BOMBAY RACES.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

In Stout Sterling Silver Case	Rs. 70
Do. in 18-carat Gold	" 175

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.
HIGHEST CLASS OF WORKMANSHIP PROCURABLE.

In Stout Crystal-faced Case	Rs. 350
Do. in Hunting Case	" 375

F. AVRE, LEUBA & CO.

NOTICE.

A BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT for first-class people only will be OPENED from the 1st of February, 1886, at Fernwood, Coonoor, Nellgherries, where visitors will find all the comforts of an English home, as far as the country permits. For terms, &c., &c., address

THE PROPRIETRESS,
Fernwood, Coonoor, Nellgherries.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—



FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S.S. "BURMAH," 1,081 tons, on FRIDAY, 26th March, 1886, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN G. LF.

S.S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on MONDAY, 22nd March (on arrival of outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Feo, and Busreh, or the Vessel going on any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 24th March, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 19th March, 1886. Agents.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.



THE s.s. CLAN BUCHANAN will sail from BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct about the 3rd proximo. This steamer has excellent accommodation for first-class passengers, and is favorably known on the Clanline line. The Saloon and State rooms are on the upper deck. Separate music and smoking rooms. For rates of passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

THREE PASSAGES are AVAILABLE in a sailing steamer bound to HULL calling at PORTLAND. Passage money, Rs. 350. Apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.

Bombay, 17th March, 1886.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SUPARI OR BETEL-NUT TOOTH PASTE.

AN elegant and efficient PREPARATION, made from the fresh BETEL-NUT. Combining all the essentials of a good DENTIFRICE it cleanses and preserves the teeth, strengthens the gums, and imparts a delightful freshness to the mouth and fragrance to the breath.

Per jar, suitable for the toilet table, Re. 1-4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

MEDICINE CHESTS,

OF the best London Manufacture and most approved Patterns, especially made to meet the requirements of the climate. The Chests are *filled* with the best and most appropriate medicines, in conformity with the experience of the best medical authorities. Each Chest is accompanied by a Manual, compiled by a Physician of high standing, containing full information respecting the administration of the various remedies.

SOLID LEATHER CHESTS.

				Cash Prices. Rs. a.
No. 1	containing 7	White	9½ by 5½ by 2½ inches.	27 0
" 2	" 9	Stop-	10½ by 6½ by 2½ "	32 0
" 3	" 10	pered	7½ by 5½ by 4½ "	44 0
" 4	" 15	Bottles,	10½ by 6 by 4½ "	52 0
" 5	" 19	&c.	12 by 7 by 5½ "	66 0

MAHOGANY CHESTS.

				Rs. a.
No. 6	containing 16		8½ by 7½ by 6½ inches.	55 0
" 7	" 20		9½ by 8½ by 6½ "	72 0
" 8	" 20	White	9½ by 9 by 6½ "	80 0
" 9	" 26	Stop-	12½ by 8½ by 6½ "	96 0
" 10	" 14	pered	9½ by 8½ by 5½ "	52 0
" 11	" 19	Bottles,	12½ by 8 by 5½ "	72 0
" 12	" 21	&c.	12 by 8 by 6½ "	76 0
" 13	" 23		9 by 7½ by 11 "	90 0
" 14	" 17		13 by 10 by 9 "	120 0

POLISHED OAK, AND DEAL GRAINED-OAK CHESTS.

				Rs. a.
No. 15	containing 24	Green	16½ by 12½ by 10½ inches.	90 0
" 16	" 34	stop-	18½ by 10 by 11 "	90 0
" 17	" 26	pered	12½ by 8 by 9½ "	70 0
" 18	" 21	Bottles,	13 by 10½ by 9 "	65 0
" 19	" 9	&c.	12½ by 9½ by 7 "	50 0

TREACHER & CO.'S SMALL FAMILY MEDICINE CHEST FOR INDIA.

A POLISHED MAHOGANY CASE, WITH SLOPING LID, VERY PORTABLE AND CONVENIENT.

Contents.—Fifteen glass bottles with stoppers, two 8-oz., four 2-oz., nine 1-oz., minim measure, scales and weights in japanned tin box, and palette knife.

Fitted complete with medicines, as recommended by Dr. Moore in his "Manual of Family Medicine for India." Price complete, Rs. 20-0.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE-LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

LIGHT BEER FOR HOT WEATHER.

ST. PAULI LAGER BEER.

FRESH SHIPMENT just to hand, clear and sparkling, Rs 22 per case of 4 doz. quarts and Rs. 28 per case of 8 doz. pints.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

NEW ZEALAND TINNED MEATS.

JUST ARRIVED AND IN PRIME CONDITION.

BOILED BEEF	2 lb Tin each	Rs. as. 1 0
COMPRESSED CORNED BEEF	"	1 2
Do. MUTTON	"	1 2
ROAST BEEF	"	1 3
ROAST MUTTON	"	1 2
BEEF SAUSAGES	"	1 2

SPECIAL RATES FOR LARGE QUANTITIES.

PEARSE AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

LIST of ESTATES to which LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION have been granted to the Administrator-General, and of Estates which have come under his charge.

PAUL FISHER, late of Bombay, European Watchmaker.
W. E. BATEMAN, late Head Clerk, Stores Department, Indus Valley State Railway.
ANDERSON, late Engine Driver, Sind Pishin State Railway.
N. PALMER, late Deputy Telegraph Master, Rindli.
R. J. O. NICKSON, late of Sibi
WILLIAM ADAMS, late Deputy Registrar, High Court, Bombay.
J. H. McGOVERN, late Guard, Indus Valley State Railway.
HENRY LONG WILLIAM PHILLIPS, late a Captain in Her Majesty's 12th Regiment of Foot.
MUSHEJEE GOOLAM MOHIDEEN, of Cashmere, and lately carrying on business as a Merchant at Calcutta.
THOMAS ESSON, late of the Port Engineer's Office, at Masora.
JOHN FRYER, Chapman, late Colonel Commanding Her Majesty's 7th Dragoon Guards.
FERN SIMPSON GHEE, late in the employ of Messrs. Wilkinson, Heywood, and Clark, Bombay.
DOCTOR PASCOAL MANOEL DA SILVA, late of Bhownagar.
HENRY HILL, late Locomotive Foreman, Sind Pishin State Railway.
CLARENCE BOVILL IZON, C.S., late District Judge, Ratnagiri.
CHARLES WILLIAM HINDE, late a Lieutenant in Her Majesty's 1st Regiment, Bombay Grenadiers.

All persons having claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the above named estates, are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts, and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned at his office within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed, and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

L. RIVETT CARNAC,
Administrator-General.

Admtr. Gen'l's Office, High Court, Bombay, 15th March 1886.

UNRIVALLED SHERRIES.

CASH. Per dozen.		CASH. Per dozen.
16 0	YELLOW SEAL A light Spanish Wine of fair quality.	16 0
20 0	EXTRA DRY PALE A light, natural, unblended Wine.	20 0
22 0	PALE DINNER An excellent Wine for general use.	22 0
25 0	VINO DE PASTO A good, genuine Dinner Wine.	25 0
25 0	SUPERIOR FINO Old, pure, delicate, dry.	25 0
28 0	OLD DRY Very superior, soft and dry.	28 0
28 0	GOLDEN A rich, nutty flavoured Dessert Wine.	28 0
28 0	MANZANILLA Very dry and pale.	28 0
38 0	SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO Very old and choice.	38 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft Spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 23; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.
THE "HOLTA" TEA COMPANY'S PRIZE TEAS.

HOLTA BROKEN LEAF—cheap family tea, nice flavour ... per lb.	Rs. 0 10	PEKOE—fragrant, strong cup, rich liquor, of good value at the price ... per lb.	Rs. 1
PLANTATION MIXTURE—yields a fair strong liquor with good flavour, a very popular tea ... "	0 14	ORANGE PEKOE, very fragrant, bright infusion, full rich cup ... "	1 12
FAMILY MIXTURE—brisk flavour, good strength and pungency, can be strongly recommended for family use ... "	1 3	FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE—a high class tea of choice fragrance and clear infusion ... "	2 8
HOLTA MIXTURE—fragrant, pungent, and full cup ... "	1 8	GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE—(The flower of Indian Teas) of exquisite aroma, amber-coloured infusion, choice cup ... "	3 8
PEKOE SOUCHONG—a full flavoured tea, bright infusion ... "	1 4		

SOLE AGENTS:

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SORABJEE AND JAMSETJEE KHAN,
JEWELLERS, GOLDSMITHS, ENGRAVERS, ETC.,
No. 6 ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

LADIES' Hoop Rings set with precious stones.
Single-diamond and Gipsy Rings.
Engagement, Keeper and Wedding Rings.
Diamond and Pearl Ear Studs.
Necklets and Crosses (plain and jewelled.)
Gold Albert Chains and Guards.
Charms for the watch-chain.
Gold Lockets, plain and jewelled.
Gold Lockets and Charms for the watch-chain.
Bracelets (plain and jewelled).
GENTLEMEN'S Diamond Gipsy Rings.
Single-diamond, Signet, and Band Rings.
Scarf Rings and Breast Pins (plain and jewelled).
Gold Albert Chains.
Any Pattern of Chain or Necklet made to order in the best style.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
BOMBAY.
ALSO OF LONDON, CALCUTTA, BORDEAUX, MADRAS, LAHORE, KARACHI.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

	Credit Per case. 1 doz. qts. Rs. a.	Credit Per case. 2 doz. pts. Rs. a.
LIQUEURS, &c.		
Curaçoa, Amsterdam, Orange and White	54 0	56 0
Chartreuse, green, per bottle	6 0	...
Do. yellow	6 12	...
Benedictine from the Monastery	65 0	68 0
Maraschino de Zara, best	56 0	...
Kummell, finest Riga	30 8	...
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	42 0	44 0
Orange Bitters, best	28 0	...
Vermouth	21 0	...
Assorted Liqueurs, choice, per doz. pts.	...	29 8
Lime-Juice Cordial	14 0	...
BEER.		
Bass's Champagne Ale, "The Bull Dog" Bottling	6 0	4 2
Guinness's Extra Stout, "The Bull Dog" Bottling	6 0	4 2
Atchison and Co.'s Light Brilliant Ale, "Chariot" brand	5 12	4 2
Geo. Younger and Son's India Pale Ale, "Revolver" brand	5 12	4 2
German Pilsener Beer	5 8	4 0
CIDER, ETC.		
Champagne Cider	7 0	4 4
Norfolk "Dry, sparkling Cider"	7 0	...
Minerva Mineral Water	4 4	2 8
Ross's Royal Belfast Ginger Ale	5 0	...

COGNAC IN JARS.	Credit. Per Gallon without Jar. Rs. a.
Cognac **** Very superior Old Pale	16 0
" *** Superior Old Pale	14 0
" ** Fine Old, very soft	12 0
" * Capital Peg	11 0

WHISKY IN JARS.

Irish and Scotch, A 1 quality our own shipping 9 8

The Jars can be returned for refilling. We keep stocks of Cognacs and Whiskies in Wood. An allowance for the Jar will be made deducting all outlay for carriage to Godown.

Empty Jars for do. ... ... 1 gal. Rs. 3 0 each.
Do. do. do. ... ... 2 " " 3 0 "
Do. do. do. ... ... 4 " " 4 0 "

Wood Taps, Re. 1-8 each. Plated Taps, Rs. 4 each.

SHERRY IN WOOD AND JARS.

	4 Gls. Per Jar. Rs. a.	Credit. 121 Gals. Octave Rs. a.	27 Gals. Qtr. Cask. Rs. a.	Gals. Hhg. Rs. a.
MANZANILLA	42 0	130 0	248 0	485 0

CLARET IN WOOD.

	Hhd. 48 Gals. Rs. a.
St. Estephe	249 0
Medoc	190 0

Of these we keep Stocks from October to March only.

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
TRADE AND MESS ALLOWANCES ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A GOOD WATCH is one of the most remarkable productions of human skill and patience.

WATCH MANUFACTURING being the original branch of our business, in which we have had considerable experience, enables us to render our assistance in aiding our constituents, skilfully to elect the description of a Time-keeper, best adapted to their respective requirements.

Watches are manufactured, and we could sell them in Bombay for 7 or 8 Rupees each, but we prefer to confine ourselves to a thoroughly reliable and honest article, worth the money one spends.

It is always our rule to recommend a purchaser to give the best price he can afford for a watch, if he needs a durable and reliable time-keeper. Mofussil purchasers, on informing us the amount they desire to invest, may rest assured that their orders will receive the same care and attention as if they were themselves present.

From the immense variety of our Watches always kept in stock, we particularly recommend the following:—

MARCKS & CO.'S Silver hunting 4 plate lever Watch, with compensation balance wheel	Rs. 56
The same Watch in Crystal faced case	" 60
MARCKS & CO.'S Celebrated Campaign Watch of the highest Class	" 35
Do. do. do. Second quality	" 25
Gentlemen's Gold hunting Keyless Watch with Compensation balance wheel ...	" 250
Do. do. do. Second quality	" 150
Ladies' Gold hunting Watch of high finish	" 120
Do. do. in Crystal faced Case	" 95

Illustrated Catalogue shewing prices of Cheaper Watches free on application.

WATCH REPAIR DEPARTMENT.—Is under the immediate supervision of our Mr. Marcks and our staff includes several old and experienced workmen, enabling us to guarantee the most careful treatment and skilful repair of Clock Watches, Minute and other Repeaters, Chronographs, Calendar Watches, Bird Boxes, etc., etc. Ships' Chronometers carefully adjusted and repaired.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, OPPOSITE THE CLOCK TOWER.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
CELEBRATED
INVALIDS' PORT WINE.
RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.

Price Rs. 27-12 Net per dozen Quarts

THIS WINE HAS NOW MANY IMITATIONS.

See that our Brand is on the Cork, Capsule, and Label.

FRESH ARRIVAL
OF
OILMANS STORES AND PRESERVED PROVISIONS.

	Cash Price. Rs. a.		Cash Price. Rs. a. p.
Prime York Hams, per lb	0 13	French Danish Butter, per tin	1 4 0
Boneless Ham Cooked "	1 3	Pork Sausages "	0 15 0
Bacon on Cut "	0 12	Cambridge "	0 15 0
Bacon in Tin "	1 2	Chicken Essences "	0 11 0
Double Gloucester Cheese on Cut, per lb	0 12	Pâte de Foi Gras "	1 0 0
Gruyere Cheese on Cut "	0 12	Assorted Potted-Meat "	0 5 0
Dutch Cheese "	0 10	Lax "	0 6 0
Stilton Cheese in Jar "	1 4	Sardine in Tomato Sauce "	0 5 0
Roquefort Cheese in Jar "	1 4	Swiss Milk "	0 6 0
Gorgonzola "	1 4	Jams "	0 7 6
Parmesan Cheese, per bottle	1 0	Crystalized Fruits "	1 12 0
Mutton Cutlets in Gravy, per tin	2 8	Marmalade "	0 5 0
Meat Sausages "	1 12	Best Fruits in Syrup "	1 8 0
Truffled Sausages "	2 8	Best Mocha Coffee, 7 lbs.	3 8 0
Mutton Cutlets with Tomato Sauce "	2 0	Genoa Maccarao, per tin	1 4 0
Real Cutlets, with "	2 0	Genoa Vermicelli "	1 4 0
Carried Rabbit "	1 0	Mellin's Food, per bottle	0 13 0
Rabbit and Onions "	1 0	Black Mushrooms "	1 0 0
Cushed Venison "	1 0	Pickled Salmon, per tin	1 8 0
Roast Venison "	1 0	Calf's Foot Jelly, per Bottle	1 0 0
Cooked Ox Tongue "	1 0	French Sweets, per lb.	1 12 0
Pyrandan Tongue "	1 12	Best Crystallised Jujubes	1 0 0

BARTON AND CO., LIMITED,
WINE, PROVISION, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BAY, FORT. AND EAST STREET, POONA.

BEER.

WE have just received fresh shipments of the best ENGLISH, SCOTCH, and GERMAN Brewings, unsurpassable for brightness and flavour. They are specially prepared for India, and are of the lightest gravity suitable to the climate.

In cases of 3 dozen quarts or 6 dozen pints.

	ENGLISH.	SCOTCH.	GERMAN.
Per case of quarts, Net Cash,	Rs. 17-4.	Rs. 16-8.	Rs. 15-12.
Per case of pints do.	" 24-0.	" 24-0.	" 22-8.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

THE GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
FORT,
BOMBAY.

"GOODE'S DESICCATED HORSE FOOD."

LARGELY used in England by some of the most eminent Trainers at Newmarket and by breeders of both Horses and Cattle. Recommended by many Veterinary Surgeons for all kinds of Horses, but especially for bad feeders. Also by Colonel Harry Maitland, C.B., who tried it in the late Soudan Campaign and highly approved of it.

It is essentially a "Food" and not a condiment.

"FOR HORSE IN REGULAR WORK."

Goode's Desiccated Food	per day. lbs.	or	Goode's Desiccated Food	Per day. lbs.
Hay	14 lbs.		Grain, Barley or Oats	3 lbs.
			Hay	14 lbs.

"FOR HORSE IN HARD OR FAST WORK."

Goode's Desiccated Food	lbs.	or	Goode's Desiccated Food	lbs.
	5 lbs.			8 lbs.
Hay	10 lbs.		Grain, Barley or Oats	5 lbs.
			Hay	10 lbs.

ROGERS & Co., Agents.

SWIFT & FARROW
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF INVESTMENT DEBTS.
No. 9, TUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 30 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country correspondence attended to. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards, Single, Rs. 15; Double Rs. 25. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ABELL KLAER & OLMAM'S CIRCUS.
GRAND INAUGURAL PERFORMANCE.
ON OR ABOUT
TUESDAY, 23RD MARCH.
27 ARTISTES of unrivalled ability.
15 Highly trained HORSES and PONIES,
AND THE
MOST MARVELLOUS TROUPE OF PERFORMING DOGS AND MONKEYS.

TO LET, CIRCUS REFRESHMENT BARS.
Apply N. GRIFFITHS,
Circus Ground, opposite Crawford Market.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessee......................MR. FRAMJEE C. MEHTA.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS.

THE PERFORMANCE ON SATURDAY, THE 20TH MARCH, 1886,
will be in aid of the
Seamen's Institute, Prince's Dock.
AND ON MONDAY, 22ND,
in aid of the
EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL ENDOWMENT FUND.
SATURDAY, 20TH MARCH, 1886.
UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE AND IN THE PRESENCE OF
BRIGADIER-GENERAL C. T. HEATHCOTE, C.B., Commanding Bombay District.
MONDAY, 22ND MARCH, 1886.
UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE AND IN THE PRESENCE OF
H. E. THE GOVERNOR AND LADY REAY.
The performance will commence with
THE COMEDIETTA
"THAT DREADFUL DOCTOR."
CHARACTERS:
Dr. Mars....................Captain Hodgkinson.
Edmund Beauchamp..........Captain Bayly.
Mrs. Beauchamp.............Mrs. Dixon.
To be followed by
"THE BONNIE FISHWIFE."
CHARACTERS:
Sir Hickory....................Captain Minter.
Mr. Wildoates Heartycheer.E. Ferrers Nicholson, Esq.
Gaiters........................Captain Bayly.
Miss Thistledown } Maggy Macfarline } ....Mrs. Hay.
By kind permission of Colonel BEVILLE and the Officers, Marine Battalion,
The String Band of the Regiment, under the leadership of Mr. M. CURRIE, will perform in the Orchestra.
To commence punctually at 9-15 p.m.
Carriages may be ordered at 11-30 p.m.
Tickets at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.
PRICES.
Boxes to hold 4 .... Rs. 16 | Pit Stalls..............Rs. 2 0
Orchestra Stalls ... „ 4 | Pit.......................„ 1 0
Back Seats...................................Annas 8.

TO-NIGHT
COOK'S
POPULAR MOONLIGHT EXCURSIONS.

THE S. S. GODAVERI will leave the Apollo Bunder THIS EVENING, SATURDAY, at 8-30 for a trip round the Harbour, returning about 11-30. A band will accompany the Party.

FARE—TWO RUPEES.

Tickets may be obtained up to 2 p.m., to-day, at Cook's Tourist Office, Rampart Row, or previous to starting on the Apollo Bunder.

N. B.—Special Tram Cars will run from the Apollo Bunder on the return of the steamer.

MATHERAN.

THE Undersigned is now prepared to negotiate for MATHERAN BUNGALOWS for the PRESENT SEASON. Several Bungalows having been already Let, the intending Occupiers would do well in losing no time to secure the few good remaining houses. For further particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.
2, Hornby Row.

TO BE LET, from 1st April next, for about three months, a furnished BUNGALOW on "THE RIDGE," Malabar Hill. Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.
2, Hornby-row.

NOTICE OF SALE.

THERE are about 19 Ton of BRASS of FIRED CARTRIDGE CASES for sale at the Mhow Arsenal, for which tenders, stating rate offered per cwt., will be received by the undersigned up to 12 o'clock noon of TUESDAY, the 6th April, 1886.
No rate less than Rs. 18 per cwt. can be accepted.
Delivery of the brass will be made at the Arsenal. Any further particulars required can be had at the office of the undersigned.
W. D. B. PENTON, Captain, R. A.
Commissary of Ordnance,
Mhow Arsenal, 17th March, 1886.

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

	Rs. a.
Allcock's Porous Plaster	0 10
Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap	1 0
Allen and Hanbury's Perfected Cod Liver Oil......as. 14; Rs. 1-12 and	3 4
Beecham's Pills	0 12
Bragg's Charcoal	1 4
Bragg's Charcoal Biscuit	0 10
Brown's Bronchial Troaches	0 12
Carlsbad Salt	2 0
Churchill's Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime	2 0
Clarke's Blood Mixture	1 10
Cockle's Antibilious Pills	0 10
Collis Browne's Chlorodyne ...ans. 10; 1-8 and	2 8
Crosby's Cough Elixir	1 4
D'Jongh's Cod Liver Oil	1 4
D'Roos' Guttae Vitæ.............Rs. 6 and	19 8
D'Roos' Life and Renal Pills ...ans. 10; 1-8 and	2 12
Dinneford's Fluid Magnesia	0 10
Dusart Syrup of Lacto-Phosphate of Lime	1 8
Eno's Fruit Salt	1 6
Eno's Medicated Sugar in bottle	1 0
Eno's Phosphorised Iron and Quinine.Rs. 2 and	3 8
Euchrisma	2 0
Elliman's Universal Embrocation...ans. 12 and	1 12
Elliman's Royal Embrocation for Horses	1 6
Fenning's Preparations	
Frank's Specific Solution	1 12
Gayetty's Medicated Papers	1 2
Graefenberg's Preparations	
Grimault's Matico Injection	1 6
Grimault's Sarsaparilla	2 12
Grimstone's Eye-snuff	0 12
Himrod's Cure for Asthma	3 0
Holloway's Ointment and Pills...ans. 10; 1-8 &	2 4
Hop Bitters	2 10
Joy's Cigarettes	1 8
Kay's Essence of Linseed	0 12
Kepler's Malt Extract	1 6
Kepler's Malt Extract with Cod Liver Oil	1 6
Keating's Cough Lozenges	0 12
King's Quinine and Dandelion Pills. as. 10 and	1 10
Lacto-Peptine	2 4
Lalor's Phosphodyne	2 4
Laville's Gout Pills	7 0
Maltine and Preparations	1 8
Mellin's Infant's Food............as. 12 and	1 6
Neave's Infant's Food	0 10
Nestle's Milk Food	1 0
Scott's Liver and Bilious Pills	0 10
Seigel's Syrup	1 8
Tikheel	1 14
Walton's Kaloderma	1 12
Winslow's Soothing Syrup	0 12
Wyeth's Dialysed Iron ....1-8 and	3 12

COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the BIBLE SOCIETY and of the TRACT and BOOK SOCIETY will be held in the Bible Society's rooms, Dhobie Talao, on TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 5-30 p.m.
The attendance of the Members and friends of the above Societies is very earnestly requested.

THE BACK BAY BATH COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.

THE FIRST ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Bath-house, on MONDAY, the 29th inst., at 5-30 p.m., to transact the following business:—
(1.) To receive and adopt the Honorary Directors report and audited balance-sheet for the year ended 19th January, 1886.
(2.) To sanction the payment of a dividend.
(3.) To elect Honorary Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
(4.) To appoint an Auditor or Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.
(5.) To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the meeting.
By Order,
T. W. CUFFE,
Honorary Secretary.

LINEN TOWELS.

Huckaback (face) towels, Rs. 11-8 dozen.
DIAPER (FACE) TOWELS.
Rs. 13-8, 19-8, 22-8 per dozen.
DIAPER NURSERY TOWELS.
In pieces containing 12 squares, Rs. 10-8.
WATSON AND Co.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,348,407, 9s. 2d. STERLING.
FIRE BRANCH.
POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.
Fire Premiums for 1862.....................£300,690
„ 1885.....................£988,156
LIFE BRANCH.
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.
POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or adults, and children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,058,767
GROWTH OF FUNDS.
1863.........£1,579,578 3 9 | 1878 ....£4 019,159 14 1
1878.........£2,645,503 1 2 | 1885 ....£5,318,407 9 2
THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum-street.

NOTICES.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a desirable BUNGALOW at Chowpatty, on the sea-shore. Rent, only Rs. 100. For further particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.
IGATPURI HOTEL.

THE NEW CATERER of the Igatpuri Government Travellers' Bungalow has a spare Bungalow comfortably furnished and commanding a fine view, in a healthy and breezy situation on Church Hill at Igatpuri, specially prepared for visitors to the delightful Hill Station, only 85 miles from Bombay, and within easy distance of the Railway Station. Terms moderate. Apply to
COWASJEE NANABHOY.
P. S.—This Hotel will be opened on 1st March, 1886.

ART METAL WORK—Framed Mirrors for Flower Painting, Jardinière's Tazza's Trays, &c. &c., a beautiful and well-selected, stock, on hand. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

REPOUSSE POLISHED BRASS, Frames, Mirrors, Cups, Thermometers, mounted in Art Metal Work, Plush, Oak, &c.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

ART METAL WORK, ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST of nearly 300 articles of domestic and decorative Art Metal Work, sent post-free for inspection. SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

SYMPHONETT, a charming-toned little instrument, which can be played by everyone, even if unacquainted with Music, no effort or trouble required, plays dance music, &c., can be carried in the pocket, price with 15 feet of music Rs. 15 by V. P. P.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

NE PLUS ULTRA ORGANINA, the loudest and most perfect instrument of the kind ever introduced, with 6 tunes complete. Rs. 28.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

ACCORDEONS, Best make, highly ornamented 1 stop and bell Rs. 10, with 2 stops (celeste) and bell Rs. 12, with 2 stops and 2 bells (tremolo) Rs. 14, with 3 stops and bell (octave and celeste) Rs. 15.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

BERLIN PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY, A large stock of PHOTOS by the permanent process. Copies from the most famous old and modern Painters, and the largest Photos. yet produced.—SOUNDY and Co., Ld., Bombay.

SYMPATHETIC PIANOS, with the Iron Frame, Bars, and Plate over Pin, plank cast in one solid piece, without any joint whatever. Can only be obtained from SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

BANJOS with Peg-heads at Rs. 10, 12, 15 and 20 each. Banjos with Machine-heads, with brass hoops and with screw adjustment, the largest stock in India to select from.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

TAMBOURINES.—A large variety always on hand at Rs. 2-8, 3, 4, 5 and upwards; also Nigger Bones and every requisite for Minstrel Bands. Detailed price-lists free by post.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

PARKINSON AND FRODSHAM'S SPECIALITY WATCH, Keyless, in Silver Open-faced case, with Crystal Glass, Rs. 31-8; with seconds dial and engine-turned back, Rs. 36.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

PIANO CANDLE-STICKS.—Richly electro-plated, new patterns, with glass shades complete. Rs. 14 and 16 per pair.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

AQUARIUMS for gold fish. Clear glass with ebonized stand, 16 inches in diameter, Rs. 15; 18 inches, Rs. 20; 20 inches, Rs. 25; and 22 inches, Rs. 30 each.—SOUNDY & Co. Ld., Bombay.

MUSIC PORTFOLIOS, with spring backs, patent and self-binding, arrangements and boxes from Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 each. LEATHER MUSIC ROLLS, Rs. 2 each.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

PRESENTATION FLUTES, Cocoa-wood with 8 German silver keys on French pillars, tuning slide and cork joints, fitted in velvet-lined oak case, Rs. 40, or with 10 keys, Rs. 45.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

MENIST'S BINOCULARS and FIELD-GLASSES, German Silver-mounted Achromatic Lens, Rs. 60; German Silver-mounted Achromatic Lens to draw large object glasses, Rs. 70. Field-glass, larger size, Rs. 80. Each in brown leather sling cases with strap.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS, the only genuine which obtained three prize medals at the Calcutta Exhibition, to be had at the sole agents for all India.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

TWENTY-FIVE RUPEES per month for two years secures a beautiful iron frame Piano. Particulars on application to SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

PIANOS.—The largest and most varied stock of instruments in India to select from. Illustrated price-lists free by post.—SOUNDY & Co. Ld., Bombay.

ORGANS AND HARMONIUMS by the best makers, a very large stock always on hand. See our illustrated priced catalogue free by post.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

REVOLVERS, new Regulation guage for Government Ammunition 455 Guaranteed.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

OLD CHELSEA TEA POT, the best for making a good cup of Tea Rs. 3 each or by V.P.P., packed Rs. 3-4 with directions, how to make Good Tea.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

FRITZ'S CAFFEE saves one third, and extracts all the delicious qualities of the Coffee Rs. 3-8 or packed by V.P.P., Rs. 3-12.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

HANDY CASH DRAWERS, a neat cash box of upright form with three drawers, and receptacle for Bank or cheque book, patent lever lock No. 1 size Rs. 12, No. 2 size Rs. 15.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

TO BE LET—From end of March to end of November or thereabouts, a large furnished house on Mount Pleasant-road, Malabar Hill—Apply to G. G., Office of this Paper.

GREY RIDING HORSE, 5 years old, carries a lady, sound and quiet, can jump well. Price, Rs. 500. Address G., *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PHOTOGRAPHIC NEWS.—Wanted any back numbers, weekly or monthly, and also Scientific American Supplements, with their lowest prices. Apply PHOTO, care of this paper.

MAHABLESHWUR READY-LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

MRS. MARTIN, late of Poona, practical Dress-maker and Milliner, 340, Grant-road, Bombay. Ladies Dresses made up according to the prevailing modes.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co.. Rampart-row.

PASSAGE REQUIRED to ENGLAND by a lady who is willing and capable of taking charge of an invalid or children. Remuneration trifling.—Address C. T., care of this paper.

THE "BEDFORD" SCARF and COLLAR STUD, once used, ever indispensable. Silver, Re. 1—J. HANNAH & Co, Goldsmiths, Poona.

WANTED, at once, an EXPERIENCED NURSE for two young children. Apply enclosing testimonials to Lieut.-Col. CURRIE, Poona Horse, Sirur, near Poona.

A PORTABLE WOODEN HOUSE, fitted with American Windows and pleasantly situated near the Apollo Bunder. Apply to W. J. ESSAI, Fort.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.—The genuine article just received, very highly recommended. Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, Rs. 4, 3-8, 2-8 and 2 per 100.—HOWARD & Co., 31, Meadow-street.

CROPE & BLACKWELLS STORES, Forbes-street, Fort. W. J. ESSAI.

LIBBY McNEIL & LIBBY'S OX TONGUES, Forbes-street, Fort. W. J. ESSAI.

ICE CREAMS and Cool Drinks for the Hot Weather, Forbes-street. W. J. ESSAI.

TO-DAY'S ICES, Vanilla, Pistachio, Strawberry and Peaches; also Wines and Spirits of the best quality at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, Church-gate-street, Fort.

KEROSINE OIL and Coal COOKING STOVES, also table and hanging lamps of great variety at moderate prices.—STEWARD and Co., No. 2, Church-gate-street.

TO-DAY'S ICES.—Rose, Strawberry, and Vanilla Cream, Pineapple Water Ice. Ham, Bacon, and Cheese, As. 12 per lb.; cooked Ham, Rs. 2 per lb. MORENAS and Co, Wines, Spirits, and General Merchants, 15, Meadow-street.

THE well-known FITZGERALD HOTEL is RE-OPENED; old premises has been remodelled, and a new building open on all sides has been added. Wines and table first-class.—NOWROJEE JAMSETJEE, Proprietor, Fitzgerald Hotel.

WILLS in four different forms. Annas 8 each.

FOR SALE—GREY ARAB HORSE, Rs. 600, the property of Colonel MERRIMAN, Colaba.

TO BE LET, a Splendid SHOP in Church-gate-street, Fort. Apply to M. H. MAJU, at the Tea Emporium.

BODGER WARBURTON & Co., Wine and Spirit Importers, Military Square. Prices on application.

JUST RECEIVED, Scarlet and Blue Military Serge. Volunteer Helmets. Try for sample.—Y. A. LACKA, Jackeria Musjid.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

MRS. COULSON, MILLINER and DRESS-MAKER, Boree Bunder, Ladies' Own Material made up. Charges moderate.

KIDD and SHADBOLT'S "SPADE BRAND" WHISKY, as used at the Clubs. Sole Importers, PHIPSON and Co.

GENTLEMEN'S ANGOLA SUITS, neat checks and plaids, Rs. 25. Guaranteed fit and workmanship. The CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Fort.

OUR metal keyless, medium size, "CONQUEROR" watches are unrivalled.—KANNY & Co., Watch makers, 9, Meadow-street, Bombay.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, by Th. VAFIADIS Cairo. Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 2-8 per 100. Sole Agent in India, J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

THE TENACIOUS.—Ladies' Black Canvas Lawn Tennis Shoes; just received a fresh consignment, Rs. 9-8.—Badham, Pile & Co., Bombay.

TO LET, at MATHERAN, for the season, Castle Hill, well furnished. Rent Rs. 300 per month. Apply to J. N. TATA, Victoria Buildings, Fort.

BOOK OF BOMBAY.—Illustrating the TOPOGRAPHY and HISTORY of BOMBAY and WESTERN INDIA. Cloth bound, Demy 8vo., Rs. 5.

AHMEDABAD ICE FACTORY has THIS DAY been RE-OPENED. Orders promptly executed. For particulars apply to SHAIK HOOSAIN SHAIBAG.

EFGH WHISKY, the first shipment of this very superior old whisky has just arrived. Price Rs. 27 per dozen.—Apply EWART, LATHAM & Co.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

FOR SALE, Single-seated Brougham, by Burlington Carriage Factory, Grey Waler Gelding, and English Harness. Apply to Colonel BONUS, Malabar Hill.

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS, just arrived, 18, 20, 22 and 24 gauge, 6, 7, and 8 feet by 2 inches wide. Richardson & Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

HAVE a trial of diseases of horses as Farcy, Bursaby Lameness, &c., at Byculla Veterinary Stables, its M. JOSLA, and also every kind of Shoeing done, opposite Kemp and Co.

HAIR CUTTING SALOON.—Francia and Fucile, No. 38, Meadow-street, Bombay. Every requisite for toilet from the best markets in Europe. Saloons elegantly fitted up.

A GENTLEMAN in business in the Fort is desirous of meeting with an English Family who will receive him as a private boarder. Communications address to "P." care of this paper.

A LADY leaving India, is anxious to obtain a situation for her Eurasian Nurse, whom she can highly recommend as Child's Nurse or attendant on a lady. Apply to Mrs. C. P. COOPER, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

MR. J. RODRIGUES CHICO, Civil-Engineer, may be consulted in his Office, in Oak Lane, Fort, behind Macropolo, from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m., and at any other time in his house at Paydownee Road, Khadak.

THE MUIR MILLS Co., Ld., Cawnpore, have always on hand a well assorted stock of tents of superior style and finish. For illustrated catalogues, estimates, and other particulars, apply to The Managing Director.

PICKLED SALMON, 8 annas per lb. DRIED SPRATS, 10 as. per tin. DIGBY CHICKS, 10 as. per tin.—PEARSE, Apollo-street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

GREAT
STOCK-TAKING SALE
AT THE
HUMMUM-STREET, NO. 1,
OF
THE MAGNET GRAND BAZAAR,
THIS AND FOLLOWING DAYS.

AT a COMMITTEE MEETING of the Cheltonian Society held on the 15th December, 1885; the following resolutions were proposed and carried:—
"That steps be taken to collect subscriptions for the purpose of erecting a suitable memorial to the worth of the late Rev. T. A. Southwood and of his great services to Cheltenham College."
"That if a sufficient sum can be obtained it is desirable that such memorial shall take the form of a Library attached to Cheltenham College, to be called the Southwood Library."
"For this it is estimated that a sum of £1,000 will probably be required."
The undersigned has been requested to make the above proposals known and to write and receive subscriptions from old Cheltonians in India. Arrangements have been made whereby subscriptions will be received in Calcutta by Messrs. Grindlay and Co., in Bombay by Messrs. Grindlay, Groom and Co., and in Madras by Messrs. Binny and Co.
Those who may be willing to contribute are requested to send their subscriptions to one or other of the firms above-named, and a list of the subscriptions will be published in due course.
F. BRANDT,
High Court, Madras, 20th February, 1886.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, IN STOCK, HORIZONTAL ENGINE fitted with Tangyes Patent Governor and Expansion Valves and Pumps, from 3 to 100 N. H. P., Lathes, Pumps, Steam Hammer, Centrifugal Pumps, Rolled Shafting, Pullies, Drums 4, 5, and 6 feet dia., Boring Machine, Boilers, Donkey Pumps, Anvils Swage Blocks, and all classes of Cotton Spinning Machinery, Reeds and Healds, Roller Washer and Scavenger Cloths, Heald Yarn, Spindle Band, Bundling Band, and all classes of Mill-Stores.
T. SUGDEN, 45, New Foras-road, Byculla.

NEW DICTIONARIES for Civil and Military Officers and students of colleges. Persian and English, Royal 8 vo. sized, 668 pages, containing upwards of 36,000 classic and 4,000 modern Persian words. Price, Rs. 15. Its reverse part English and Persian containing 22,000 English and 80,000 Persian words and idioms of frequent occurrence. Price, Rs. 10. To be had from the compiler Maulur Fazli Ali, Regimental Munshi of the 4th King's Own Regiment, main street, Camp Poona, and his brother Munshi Mohamed Baker, Secretary to Turkish Consul-General, Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay, on Cash payment or per V. P. P.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.
Fixed Deposits received to a Limited extent on the following terms:—
6 } per cent per annum subject to { 18 months } notice of withdrawal.
5½ } { 12 „
5 } { 9 „
3½ } { 6 „
For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
9, Elphinstone Circle.

SOUNDY & Co., LD.

BOMBAY MUSIC SALOONS.
PIANOS { Intending Purchasers should see our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.
PIANOS { With complete Iron Frames, no other kind kept in stock.
PIANOS { The largest and best Stock in India to select from.
PIANOS { By Collard and Collard, Kaps, Roenisch, Gerard, Adams and others.
PIANOS { By all the best makers at lowest price for Cash.
PIANOS { By Schiedmayer of Stuttgart, made to our special design, not obtainable elsewhere.
PIANOS { On the Hire purchase system by monthly payments of Rs. 25.
PIANOS { Sympathetic Grand Squares, Oblique Grand, Short Iron Grands, Full Grands.
PIANOS { A selection of Second-hand Instruments just returned from Hire, at exceedingly low prices.
PIANOS { The Iron Framed Pianette at Rs. 400 Unequalled.
PIANOS { Rupees 25 monthly for 20 months secures a first-class instrument.
PIANOS { Rs. 400 cash, secures a Pianette of excellent tone and finish with complete Iron Frame, Zinc lined-packing case included.
PIANOS { Illustrated Price Lists in detail sent free by post.
SOUNDY & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY.

NEW ARRIVAL.

ALBUMS
AIR GUNS
AIR PISTOLS
BIRD and PARROT CAGES
BUTTER CHURNS
CORK MATTRESSES
FANCY INKSTANDS
FANCY VAPORIZERS
FILTERS IN VARIETIES
GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING CASES, FITTED
GLADSTONE BAGS
JEWEL CASES
LADIES' DRESSING, BAGS WITH SILVER, IVORY, and MOTHER-O'-PEARL FITTINGS
LADIES' HAND BAGS
LADIES' SMELLING SALT BOTTLES
MUSIC BOXES
SCENT CASES
STATIONERY IN VARIETIES
TABLE ORNAMENTS
WHIPS, RIDING, DRIVING, AND HUNTING
WORK BOXES
WRITING CASES
BOLTON & COMPANY,
ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO
H. R. H. The PRINCE of WALES, K.G., K.G.C.S.I.
SIMPSON & CO.,
COACH-BUILDERS AND HARNESS-MAKERS, MADRAS,
ESTABLISHED 1840.

SIMPSON & Co. respectfully invite the attention of their Constituents and the Public of Bombay to their large collection of Carriages finished and in progress at their extensive Show-rooms in Madras. S. and Co.'s great experience gives them a perfect knowledge of the requirements of the European and Native Communities. Their Carriages, built by the most skilful workmen, of the finest materials, the woodwork being entirely of the best seasoned Indian grown Timber, and under direct European Supervision, after lengthened trial in every part of India, have been proved to stand our varying climate infinitely better than European imported Carriages, while S. and Co.'s prices, taking into consideration cost of freight, charges, etc., will bear very favourable comparison with the latter. S. and Co. devote special attention to Light Carriages of every description, suitable for and within the power of a single Arab or Australian, and would mention their Miniature Broughams. S. and Co.'s improved Victoria Phaetons seated comfortably for four persons. Their registered Landaulette Broughams, the latter forming a complete open and close carriage. The change in this can be instantly effected by a Lady, even while the carriage is in motion. This also applies to their Landaus. The latest designs in miniature and full-sized Canoe and the now very fashionable Sociable Barouche. The new Empress and Viceroy Phaetons, fitted with patent lever brakes and shifting coach-seats. Mail and Stanhope Phaetons convertible to Wagonettes. Messrs. S. and Co. have made a speciality in Two-wheeled Dog-Carts in all shapes suited for horses and ponies. Buggies hung on Cee and under Springs and as Stanhope Gigs, Cee and under Spring State Carriages, as finished to the order of H. H. the Nizam, the Maharajah of Mysore, etc., and other Princes. S. and Co. would notice their Specialities in four-in-hand Mail Coach Drags, built specially light for India as supplied to the "Hyderabad Club" and to H. H. the Nizam, etc., etc. Regimental and other Drags in all the new designs for four-in-hand driving.

Drawings and estimates sent on application.

S. and Co.'s Harness Department is replete with Harness suitable for any description of Carriage, and includes every requisite for the Coach House and Stable.
201 Mount Road, Madras.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.........£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND....................................£800,000
LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.
C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row W.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£200,000.
INTEREST ALLOWED,
On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.
On FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.
For shorter periods at rates which can be ascertained on application.
All letters should be addressed, and remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
JAMES WALLACE,
Agent.

WINES SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

WE have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS in Bombay for the sale of AYALA'S EXTRA QUALITY DRY CHAMPAGNE, the brand which is now used by the principal Military Messes in India.
QUARTS ....Rs. 56-0 per doz.
PINTS.........................„ 29-8 per d z.
PHIPSON & Co.
LIST OF WINES ON APPLICATION.

PILSENER BIER.
FRUSCHOPPEN.
SPECIEL FUR DAS AUSLAND GEBRAUT.
In cases of 3 dozen Quarts, or 6 dozen Pints.
Per dozen Quarts....................Rs. 5 4 Cash.
Do. Pints.......................„ 3 12 „
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA:
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE
Per 1 doz. quarts. Per 2 doz. pints.
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry.......Rs. 50 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole ....„ 55 0 Rs 58 0
Cuvee de Choix Champagne ....„ 44 0 —
Dry Elite „ ....„ 46 0 „ 48 0
First Quality Dry ....„ 38 0 „ 40 0
From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AYEN CHAMPAGNE.
Goldlack, extra....................Rs. 43 0 —
STILL HOCKS.
From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.
Laubenheimer..........Rs. 15 0 Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer..........„ 16 0 „ 19 0
Geisenheimer..........„ 17 0 „ ...
Leibfraumilch..........„ 21 0 „ 24 0
Steinwein..........„ 21 0 „ ...
Hochheimer Berg..........„ 25 0 „ 28 0
Rudesheimer..........„ 25 0 „ 28 0
Marcobrunner..........„ 28 0 „ 31 0
Queen Victoria Berg..........„ 34 0 „ ...
From OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE
Brauneberger..........Rs. 15 0 Rs. ...
Liebfraumilch..........„ ... „ 21 0
Berncasteler-Rosenberg..........„ 18 0 „ 21 0
Josefhofer..........„ 28 0 „ ...
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg..........„ 28 0 „ 31 0
Steinberger..........„ 28 0 „ 31 0
Scharzhofberger..........„ 34 0 „ 37 0
Johannisberger..........„ 35 0 „ 38
FRENCH WHITE WINES.
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.
Sauterne..........Rs. 18 0 ...
PORTWINES.
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.
Good old red Port..........Rs. 19 0 ...
Fine „..........„ 22 0 —
Very fine „..........„ 27 0 ...
Most particular reserved old red Port..„ 38 0 —
CLARETS.
From A. HERMANN AND Co., PARIS.
Per 1 doz. Qts.
St. Julien Claret..........Rs. 9 0 —
From MESSRS H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.
Medoc..........„ 10 8 ..
Chateau de Frands..........„ 13 0 Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc..........„ 14 0 —
Les Canons..........„ 16 0 „ 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun..........„ 18 0 —
Chateau Leoville..........„ 19 0 ...
Chateau Li Roc St Estephe..........„ 21 0 —
Chateau Lafitte..........„ 23 0 ...
Chateau Manvesin..........„ 27 0
From MUNZER & SPANN.
Qts. Pts.
St. Estephe..........Rs. 12 0 Rs. 14 0
Haut Canon..........„ 15 0 „ 17 0
Margaux Medoc..........„ 17 0 „ 19 0
Chateau Larose..........„ 28 0 ..
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.
Listrac Medoc..........Rs. 12 0 Rs. 23 0
Cru de Barreyre..........„ 16 0 ...
CLARETS.—Continued.
From J. ROMMER & SOHN—WIEN.
Hungarian Claret..........Rs. 17 0 ...
Chateau Romer..........„ 16 0 ...
From FRANZ SCARVASY.
Carlovitz..........„ 12 0 „ 14 0
BRANDY
Per 1 doz. qts.
Gold labels, Gold capsules..........Rs. 26 0
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy..........„ 21 0
Cognac, Fine Champagne { M. & } Red Bars.......... { Saann } „ 24 0
From A. DOIGNON FILS AND Co.
Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules..„ 29 0
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy***..„ 34 0
BURGUNDY.
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC
Volnay..........Rs. 21 0
Chambertin..........„ 26 0
WHISKEY.
Per 1 doz. qts.
Ben Cruachan's Blend of Finest old Scotch Whiskey......Rs. 20 0
Thistle Blend Whisky **........„ 24 0
BEER.
Per doz. qts. Per 2 doz. pts.
St. Pauli Beer..........Rs. 6 4 „ 0 4
Mainzer Export Beer..........„ 5 8 „ ...
Hamburger Export Beer..........„ 5 4 „ ...
Pilsener Beer..........„ 5 12 „ 3 12
Flower & Son's Ale..........„ 4 12 „ 3 0
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles..........„ 5 12
SUNDRIES.
Maraschino a case of 25 Pints.......Rs. 25 0 ..
Vin Marasque „ 24 Bottles.......„ 40 0 ..
Per doz. quarts. per 2 doz. pints.
Finest Kummuel..........Rs. 28 0 Rs. ...
Do. Vermouth Superior..........19 0 ..
Do. do Finest..........20 0 ..
Swiss condensed milk in bottles....„ 4 0 ...
Do. do do tins..........„ 5 0 ...
Do. Cheese in tins from ....lbs. 19-29 Rs. 0 11
PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.
Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest..........per ½ lb. tin 0 10
Danish Butter..........per 1 lb. tin 1 4
Hams, Danish, finest smoked..........per lb. 0 11
From L. GRADLER and HARTWIG GATHA.
Large tin. small tin
Truffel Leberwurst (Truffled Liver Sausages)..........Rs. 1 8 Rs. ...
Mettwurst (cooked meat Sausages)..........„ 1 6 „ ...
Asparagus..........„ 2 8 „ ...
Red Pickled Cabbage Sanerkraut....„ 1 4 „ 0
Cellery..........„ 0 14 „ ...
White Cabbage in Butter..........„ 0 15 „ 0 10
Cervelatwurst (Brain Sausages)......„ 1 6 „ ...
White Pickled Cabbage in Wine......„ 1 4 „ ..
Red do. do..........„ 1 2 „ 0 12
FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.
Per Large Tin Per Small Tin
Asparagus..........Rs. 2 8 Rs 1 8
Cellery..........„ ... „ 0 12
French Bean..........„ ... „ 0 9
Young Cut Beans..........„ ... „ 0 9
Smoked Sausages..........„ ... „ 1 8
Small Sausages..........„ ... „ 1 6
Red Pickled Cabbage in Wine......„ ... „ 1 0
Pease for Soup..........„ — „ 1 12
TERMS.
Net cash, no discount.
No order for less than a case of wines (provisions excepted) &c., will be executed.
Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts after three months.
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.
Bombay, 15th Dec 1885.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, (Limited.)
CAPITAL Rs. 15,00,000.

INSURANCE against FIRE effected in any part of India on the most favourable terms. Special advantages offered to insurers in the Island of Bombay. Up-country agents wanted.
C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers, Bombay.

MERRYWEATHER & SONS.
FIRE ENGINES, Fire Escapes, Hoses, and appliances of all kinds for extinguishing Fires. Apply to
C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

"LION" FIRE INSURANCE CO., Ld.
CAPITAL £1,300,000.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the above Company, and are prepared to take FIRE RISKS on every description of insurable property in Bombay and the Mofussil on the most liberal terms.
F. FISCHER & CO.

FIRE AND LIFE.
LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1836.
Income for 1884..............................£1,505,707
General Reserve and Fire Re-insurance Funds..............................1,500,000
Life and Annuity Funds..............................£3,650,650
Total Invested Funds..............................6,911,400
The attention of intending Insurers is particularly directed to the enormous resources of this Company.
FIRE RISKS undertaken on Mills, Merchandise, Bungalows, and nearly every description of property in the Bombay Presidency.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	Rs. 10 000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances) CAPITAL	„ 9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 8,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL...	„ 8,750,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.
VOLKART BROTHERS Agents.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.
PAYMENTS IN RESPECT OF LIFE ASSURANCE ARE NOT LIABLE TO THE INCOME-TAX.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,
COMBINED with the following
FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
Not granted by any other Company whatever:—
1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible*.
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India Ceylon or China.

NEW BUSINESS DURING 1885.
2,047 PROPOSALS for..................Rs. 59,15,600.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
Premium..	Rs a. p. 21 5 4	Rs. a. p. 24 8 8	Rs. a. p. 28 10 0	Rs. a. p. 33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.
6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities; and Conditions liberalised.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Monthly Audit by two Members.
14. Lapsed Policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE ORIENTAL," BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY.
Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.
Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, and Agency Forms, Reports and Full Particulars on application to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
HEAD OFFICE, 9 Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.
Or any of the Agents in India.

BEST INVALID PORT.—This wine is carefully selected and guaranteed as of excellent quality and very highly recommended by medical practitioners for invalids and convalescents. Price Rs. 37 per case of one dozen quarts.
FERNANDES & Co., Chemists, &c., Bombay.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.
The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by
HENRY S. KING & CO.
65, CORNHILL, LONDON
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co. Calcutta.

SHAIKADAM ESOOFBHOY AND COMPANY,

REMOVED TO 9, FORBES STREET, FORT

ALL kinds of MACHINERY for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Paper and Oil Mills imported from Europe and a large and varied stock of ENGINES, BOILERS, LATHES, DRILLING MACHINES, CART-WEIGHING MACHINES, COTTON-GINS and OPENERS. ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND.
New ENGINES and BOILERS now in STOCK
Eight horizontal high-pressure Engines with expansion valves from 10 to 25 H.P.
Two Boilers, all steel, 22' and 24' by 5'-9" for 80 and 80 lbs. working pressure respectively.
One Lancashire Boiler, all steel, 26' by 6'-6" for 100 lbs. working pressure.
The following engines are very little used, being in perfectly good condition and nearly new.
One Beam Engine by Sir Wm. Fairburn diam. of cylinder 26" and stroke 5', complete with spur and pinion.
One horizontal Pumping-Engine, can be worked either as condensing or non-condensing, diam. of cylinder 28" and stroke 4'.
Other second-hand Engines and Boilers of various capacity and pressure also in stock.
SOLE AGENTS
FOR
F. REDDAWAY & Co.'s
PATENT CAMEL-HAIR BELTING and EGYPTIAN COTTON-BELTING, both in stock, of different sizes. The Camel-hair Belting, especially for Main Driving, &c., in Cotton Mills and out-door use, is light, very strong, little stretch, fit for high speeds not influenced by heat or steam, will run in water. The Cotton Belting excellent for hot climates. CHEAP and STRONGER than Leather.
HIGHEST AWARD, SILVER MEDAL
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.
Sales to date over 3,500,000 feet.
ALSO SOLE AGENTS
FOR
THE UNITED ASBESTOS COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE STANLEY RECK PATENT ICE-MAKING AND REFRIGERATING MACHINES.
JOHN TULLIS'S LEATHER BELTING.
CHEAPEST in the MARKET. Samples may be seen on application

JOHN FLEMING & Co. BOMBAY.
(London House—Fleming, Wilson & Co.),
HAVE in stock at present, or on the way out,
6 & 8 H.-P. HORIZONTAL FIXED ENGINES.
6, 8, 10 & 12 H.-P. PORTABLE ENGINES.
PRIESTMAN'S DREDGERS.
COMBINED FLOUR MILLS with French Burr Stone 48 inches diameter.
8 feet MORTAR GRINDING MILLS.
HAND POWER MORTAR MIXING MACHINES.
PICKAXES, HOES and PLATELAYERS' BEATERS of highest quality.
STEEL & FILES, by THOS. JOWITT & SONS.
METALLIC FIRE-ENGINES for 16 men.
DOUBLE BARREL LIFT & FORCE PUMPS.
CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS, 3, 4, 6 and 8 inch.
DIRECT ACTING STEAM PUMPS.
MANILLA HEMP-COVERED BESSEMER STEEL WIRE ROPE.
WOULDHAM Co.'s PORTLAND CEMENT.
CALVERT'S 15 per cent. CARBOLIC DISINFECTING POWDER.
CALVERT'S "SOLUBLE CRESOL."
CHARLTON SILICATE PAINTS.
STEEL BARB FENCING WIRE.
HORSE-SHOE NAILS, of best Swedish Iron.
NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES CO.'S DYNAMITE and BLASTING GELATINE, DETONATORS &c.
Estimates prepared for all classes of Railway Materials, Water Supply, &c. &c.

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CALENDAR—MARCH, 1886.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon............March 20th, 9h. 28.6m. a.m.
Last Quarter............ „ 27th, 3h. 35·5m. p.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun Rise.		Sun Sets.		High Water.		Low Water.	
						H.	M.	H.	M.
Sat. 20	Bombay Races. Cycling Contest, Band Stand, 4-30p.m. Volunteer Parade. Freemasons' Jamshedi Naoroz Festival, Masonic Hall, 6 p.m. Evening Concert, Readymoney Hall, in aid of Lady Reay's Fund, 9 p.m. Cook's Moonlight excursion Appollo Bunder, 8-30 p.m.	6	6	6	9	11 / 11	30m / 47 a	5 / 5	16m / 28 a
Sun. 21	2nd Sunday in Lent.	6	5	6	10	— / 0	12 a	5 / 6	57m / 10 a
Mon. 22	English mail expected per s.s. Assam.*	6	4	6	10	0 / 0	25m / 55 a	6 / 6	37m / 51 a
Tu. 23	Alcock, Ashdown and Co., Meeting, 3-30p.m. Bombay Yacht Club Dance.	6	3	6	10	1 / 1	3 m / 39 a	7 / 7	16m / 33 a
Wed. 24	Town Council, 3 p.m. Sassoon S. & W. Co., Meeting, 3 p.m. Sale of Parell Mills, Parell, 3 p.m. Prize Distribution, Indo-British Institution, 5-30 p.m.	6	2	6	10	1 / 2	42m / 24 a	7 / 8	55m / 17 a
Thr. 25	Sale of Bhownuggur Mill's property, 3 p.m.	6	2	6	11	2 / 3	22m / 11 a	8 / 9	35m / 5 a
Fri. 26	Departure of English mail per s.s. Surat, 5 p.m.	6	1	6	11	3 / 4	3m / 6 a	9 / 10	2m / 15a

* Left Aden at 5 a.m., on Tuesday, 16th inst.

DIVINE SERVICES.

SECOND SUNDAY IN LENT, MARCH 21.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
10 30 a.m.—Ordination Service, Sermon by Rev. Father Page. Hymns 157, 323, 217 and 324.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Rev. A. Goldwyer Lewis. Hymns 183 and 252.
Magnificat et Nunc Dimittis—Wesley in F.
Anthem.—"O Saviour of the World."—Goss.

Thursday, March 25.
Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.
Daily.—Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 4-45 p.m.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
5-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

7 a.m.—Matins and Sermon. Hymns 4, 204 and 263.
7-45 a.m.—Holy Communion.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 290, 286 and 281.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion with Sermon. Hymns 246, 85 and 311.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 209, 81 and 198.
The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

11 a.m.—Morning Service, Celebration of Holy Communion and Sermon. Hymns 91 and 313.
6 p.m.—Evening Service and Sermon. Hymns 257, 248, and 28.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND ESPLANADE.

(Pastor—The Rev. John Forgan.)
11 a.m.—Morning Service.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATIPURA.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion and Morning Service. (Hindustani.)
4-15 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 183, 198 and 365.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 189, 121, and 155.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer, Sermon and Holy Communion. Hymns 120, 37 and 385.

Wednesday, March 24.
6 p.m.—Short Service and address.

WESLEYAN METHODIST MISSION HALL, PAREL ROAD, (NEAR THE RAILWAY BRIDGE, BYCULLA).

9 a.m.—Class Meeting.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.
The public are invited

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m.—Mechanics' Institution, B. B. & C. I. Ry., Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.
Hymns 128 and 191, Ps. 84 to chant 2, and Hymn 231.

ST. NICHOLAS'S (SEAMEN'S) CHURCH, PRINCE'S DOCK.

11 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
7 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

YOUNG MEN'S CRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the Steam-ship City of Canterbury in the Prince's Dock on Sunday morning at eleven o'clock. Captains, officers, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The bethel flag will be hoisted.

HARBOUR SERVICE.

SERVICE will be held in the Harbour on board the Ship Sir Lancelot, at 11 o'clock in the morning. Captains, officers, seamen, and others are cordially invited to attend. The Bethel flag will be hoisted. For friends purposing to attend the Service a launch will leave Arthur Bunder at 10-25 and Apollo Bunder at 10-35 a.m., precisely. All are cordially invited.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Races.
Cycling Contest, Bandstand, 4-30 p m
Volunteers Parade, Gymkhana, 5 p m
Freemason's Jamshedi Naoroz Festival, Masonic Hall, 6 pm
Cook's Moonlight Excursion, Apollo Bunder, 8-30 p m
Evening Concert, Readymoney Hall, 9 p m
Gaiety Theatre, Amateur Theatricals, 9 p m

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Scindia (s), from Calcutta; Sheikh (s), Cardiff; and Java (s), Busreh.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Nizam (s), for Trieste, &c.; and Euphrates (s) K. Coast and Kurrachee.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Dunedin and Flamsted left the dock yesterday.

PAPER CHASE.—The paper chase fixed for the 21st inst. has been postponed for a week.

LOST PROPERTY.—Mr. Lauder, Superintendent of the Sailors' Home, has reported to the police that he dropped from his pocket a pair of gold spectacles, valued Rs. 50, somewhere in the Fort on Thursday.

COLLISION IN THE HARBOUR.—On Thursday evening prow No. 6170 was run into by prow No. 3030, off Carnac Bunder, causing damages to the extent of Rs. 30. Both boats were under sail at the time.

THE BOMBAY HOMŒOPATHIC CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total attendance of patients treated in this institution during the month of February, 1886, was 982, consisting of 428 males, 354 females, and 200 children, out of which 750 were Hindus, 200 Parsees, and 32 Mussulmans. The daily average being 35·071.

THE OBSCENE PICTURE CASE.—Daniel Hart appeared before Mr. Ryan yesterday and requested the return of Rs. 250 which he had left in deposit for his bail. He also asked that the pictures, which were not considered obscene, should be made over to him. The money was returned, and Hart paid the fine. With regard to the pictures the magistrate referred him to the police.

REPORTED THEFT.—Corporal B. Hill, 2-15 East Yorkshire Regiment, stationed at Colaba, reported on Thursday the theft of a white poodle dog in pup, and valued at Rs. 40, from his quarters during his absence at the head-quarters of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles on that afternoon, by one M. Randell, late a constable in the Bombay Police Force who, it appears, was seen by two soldiers carrying away the dog, and when questioned by them, he stated that it belonged to his sister. A search is being made for Randell.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Grant Road on the body of Muriambee, woman, aged 18 years. Deceased was the wife of one Elebux Gas, a mill labourer. On the morning of the 7th ultimo, while cooking the morning meal, her clothes took fire, and was burnt severely about her chest and back. She was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where she was attended to, but refused to remain there. She died from its effects on Thursday at midnight. A verdict of accidental death from burns was recorded.

A SAD AND FATAL MISTAKE.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the J. J. Hospital on the body of Soonderjee Dewkurson, aged 40 years. Deceased was a boarding house-keeper at Kalbadevie Road. His left side had been paralyzed for the last two years. At about 1 o'clock yesterday morning deceased awoke his wife and said he was ill, as he had swallowed by mistake the powder which he used on his paralyzed leg and arm instead of senna. He produced the packet of powder from which he had taken a dose of it. A doctor was sent for, who recommended the removal of the deceased to hospital, as he said he had taken aconite. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital at once, where he died half an hour after admission. Verdict accordingly.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday before Mr. Ryan, Henry E. Durham was charged as a vagrant. It appeared that Durham was sent down to Bombay by the Collector of Sholapur, where he had been knocking about without employment. It was found here that a warrant was out against him at the instance of Joosuf Ahmed and Co., tailors, for his apprehension on a charge of criminal breach of trust and misappropriation of a sum of Rs. 75 belonging to them. He had been employed as a cutter by the firm, and appeared to have also acted as bill collector. He collected an outstanding account of Rs. 75, and left Bombay with the money. Information was lodged with the police, and Durham was traced to Poona. From there he telegraphed asking his employers to stop proceedings against him, as he intended to return to Bombay. He, however, did not carry out his intentions, and found his way to Sholapur where, having spent his money and being unable to get employment, he wandered about till the Collector took him in charge and sent him here. These facts being brought to the notice of his Worship, Durham was remanded to jail till Monday.

MADRAS.

COMPLAINTS AGAINST A ZEMINDAR.—A short time ago, the ryots of the Bodynaickanoor Zemindary sent a *Mahazar* to the Madras Board of Revenue, in which they complained of repeated acts of oppression, injustice, and cruelty on the part of the zemindar of Bodynaickanoor, who is the 18th prisoner in the Garstin dacoity case, which now stands committed for trial to the April Sessions of the Madura Court. A good deal of correspondence passed between the Board and Mr. Crole, C.S., the then Collector of Madura, regarding those complaints, and ultimately the local Government directed a special enquiry into the matter. Colonel F. Kilgour, who was for several years the Superintendent of Police in Madura, and who was recently transferred to the Tinnevelly District, was deputed by Government to institute an enquiry at Bodynaickanoor. Colonel Kilgour arrived at Bodynaickanoor on the 5th instant, and invited complaints from the ryots of the villages situated in the Zemindary. This was done by means of tom-tom and by proclamation, and it is believed that about sixty complaints have already been received by him, in which the ryots set forth, at considerable length, the various ways in which, as they allege, they were persecuted by the zemindar. Before giving a few of the instances complained of, it may be well to give a short sketch of the Zemindary itself. The present complaints of oppression against the zemindar are of great variety. It is alleged that he, on several occasions, when the crops belonging to the ryots were full grown, and ready to be cut, let loose his cattle—of which he owns several hundreds—on to the fields, and thus destroyed the crops. It is further complained that he frequently opened the sluices of the anicut, and flooded the fields with the object of destroying the crops that belonged to such of his ryots as happened to displease him. Another manner in which, it is said, he destroyed the crops was by obstructing the usual flow of water at a time when water was most needed for the growth of the crops. It is also declared by some of the ryots that their huts have frequently been set fire to at the instance of the zemindar, and that they have thus been left houseless.—*Mail.*

HOME REMITTANCES.

(OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.)

WEEKLY memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council bills:— £

Amount to be remitted during 1885-86 11,67,559
Remitted from 1st April, 1885, to 13th March, 1886. 9,517,800
Balance to be remitted from 14th March to 31st March, 1886 2,158,759

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 18th March, 1886.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. .... 29·887
Temperature of the Air .... 79·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer .... 73·4
Dew Point .... 70·8
Relative humidity of Air .... ·71
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10). 0·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.) .. 84·6
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.) .. 75·0
General Directions of Wind* .....N, NNE, N, NNW, NW, NNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours* 399
* From midnight to midnight.

MR. HENRY GEORGE ON THE PROSPECTS OF HOME RULE.

THE author of "Progress and Poverty" has been interviewed by a correspondent of the *New York Herald* as to the present position and future prospects of the cause in Ireland:—

"All hopes of the settlement of this question at the present session of Parliament must prove futile. What may be done during this Parliament will only help to still further radicalize opinion. The Irish movement is, in reality, a great social revolution, but it is only a part of a revolution which has already commenced in England and Scotland. Until British landlordism loses its power it will never consent to concede to Ireland the political rights which will alone satisfy the feeling that has been aroused in that country, and therefore the final settlement of the Irish question must mean the destruction of British landlordism.

"I think Mr. Gladstone is entirely sincere, though I think him the sort of man who can do the most contradictory things with equal sincerity, and I believe it is not merely his wish but his ambition now to give Ireland the Home Rule which, in his opinion, ought to satisfy her, but whether he will go or can go as far as the Irish people want is another question. As for his Cabinet—it probably represents the best combination he could make. No Englishman has gone further than John Morley in expressing his belief that the Irish people ought to have full liberty to manage their own affairs; but even Mr. Morley, I fear, is hampered with the superstition that the Irish landlords must, in any event, be secured, and, as I said before, here is the real difficulty. That it is possible even for him to administer the duties of his office to the satisfaction of the people I do not believe. The difficulty is inherent in the situation itself, in the fact that it is held that an Englishman or a Scotchman must be still the virtual Governor of Ireland."

"You think, then, that Mr. Gladstone has a real ambition to settle the Irish question?"

"Yes, I do. But although he is to-day the most powerful man in Great Britain, and, with perhaps the exception of Bismarck, the most powerful individual in the world, this is a task that in my opinion transcends even his great powers. Mr. Chamberlain rather represents the element that must come to the front before a final settlement is possible. I think whatever Mr. Gladstone can do will result as the Land Act. What really began in the Land League movement was a great revolution—a revolution more important and far-reaching than the French Revolution in the last century—and revolutions are not to be stayed by half measures. The difficulty about compromises in such times is that they always come too late. A few years before its passage such a measure as the Irish Land Act would have stayed the agrarian movement in Ireland for some time. So, a little while ago, such a measure as Mr. Giffen now proposes would have had the same effect. Now I think it is too late even for that. Nor do I think it can be seriously proposed to buy out the Irish landlords without bringing the question of getting rid of the British landlords well into practical politics, and they will never be bought out. The proposition that a whole people should buy from a few of their number the right to live on their native soil raises too distinctly the qustion of the origin of property rights in land to admit of being carried out."

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

GRAEFENBERG PILLS.

Sold by COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.

Price—As. 8.

These PILLS act with great mildness and may be taken at any time with benefit.

They cure all forms of Malarial Diseases and Fevers, and should be used to stimulate the Liver and Kidneys to healthy action. They are invaluable for Headache, Billiousness and Bowel Complaints.

TABLE FOR CALCULATING THE TAX UNDER ACT II. OF 1886.

Income.	At 4 pies in the Re.			At 5 pies in the Re.		
Rs.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1	0	0	4	0	0	5
2	0	0	8	0	0	10
3	0	1	0	0	1	3
4	0	1	4	0	1	8
5	0	1	8	0	2	1
6	0	2	0	0	2	6
7	0	2	4	0	2	11
8	0	2	8	0	3	4
9	0	3	0	0	3	9
10	0	3	4	0	4	2
11	0	3	8	0	4	7
12	0	4	0	0	5	0
13	0	4	4	0	5	5
14	0	4	8	0	5	10
15	0	5	0	0	6	3
16	0	5	4	0	6	8
17	0	5	8	0	7	1
18	0	6	0	0	7	6
19	0	6	4	0	7	11
20	0	6	8	0	8	4
21	0	7	0	0	8	9
22	0	7	4	0	9	2
23	0	7	8	0	9	7
24	0	8	0	0	10	0
25	0	8	4	0	10	5
26	0	8	8	0	10	10
27	0	9	0	0	11	3
28	0	9	4	0	11	8
29	0	9	8	0	12	1
30	0	10	0	0	22	6
31	0	10	4	0	12	11
32	0	10	8	0	13	4
33	0	11	0	0	13	9
34	0	11	4	0	14	2
35	0	11	8	0	14	7
36	0	12	0	0	15	0
37	0	12	4	0	15	5
38	0	12	8	0	15	10
39	0	13	0	1	0	3
40	0	13	4	1	0	8
41	0	13	8	1	1	1
42	0	14	0	1	1	6
43	0	14	4	1	1	11
44	0	14	8	1	2	4
45	0	15	0	1	2	9
46	0	15	4	1	3	2
47	0	15	8	1	3	7
48	1	0	0	1	4	0
49	1	0	4	1	4	5
50	1	0	8	1	4	10

Income.	At 4 pies in the Re.			At 5 pies in the Re.		
Rs.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
51	1	1	0	1	5	3
52	1	1	4	1	5	8
53	1	1	8	1	6	1
54	1	2	0	1	6	6
55	1	2	4	1	6	11
56	1	2	8	1	7	4
57	1	3	0	1	7	9
58	1	3	4	1	8	2
59	1	3	8	1	8	7
60	1	4	0	1	9	0
61	1	4	4	1	9	5
62	1	4	8	1	9	10
63	1	5	0	1	10	3
64	1	5	4	1	10	8
65	1	5	8	1	11	1
66	1	6	0	1	11	6
67	1	6	4	1	11	11
68	1	6	8	1	12	4
69	1	7	0	1	12	9
70	1	7	4	1	13	2
71	1	7	8	1	13	7
72	1	8	0	1	14	0
73	1	8	4	1	14	5
74	1	8	8	1	14	10
75	1	9	0	1	15	3
76	1	9	4	1	15	8
77	1	9	8	2	0	1
78	1	10	0	2	0	6
79	1	10	4	2	0	11
80	1	10	8	2	1	4
81	1	11	0	2	1	9
82	1	11	4	2	2	2
83	1	11	8	2	2	7
84	1	12	0	2	3	0
85	1	12	4	2	3	5
86	1	12	8	2	3	10
87	1	13	0	2	4	3
88	1	13	4	2	4	8
89	1	13	8	2	5	1
90	1	14	0	2	5	6
91	1	14	4	2	5	11
92	1	14	8	2	6	4
93	1	15	0	2	6	9
94	1	15	4	2	7	2
95	1	15	8	2	7	7
96	2	0	0	2	8	0
97	2	0	4	2	8	5
98	2	0	8	2	8	10
99	2	1	0	2	9	3

Income.	At 4 pies in the Re.			At 5 pies in the Re.		
Rs.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
100	2	1	4	2	9	8
200	4	2	8	5	3	4
300	6	4	0	7	13	0
400	8	5	4	10	6	8
500	10	6	8	13	0	4
600	12	8	0	15	10	0
700	14	9	4	18	3	8
800	16	10	8	20	13	4
900	18	12	0	23	7	0
1,000	20	13	4	26	0	8
1,100	22	14	8	28	10	4
1,200	25	0	0	31	4	0
1,300	27	1	4	33	13	8
1,400	29	2	8	36	7	4
1,500	31	4	0	39	1	0
1,600	33	5	4	41	10	8
1,700	35	6	8	44	4	4
1,800	37	8	0	46	14	0
1,900	39	9	4	49	7	8

Income.	At 5 pies in the Re.		
Rs.	Rs.	a.	p.
2,000	52	1	4
3,000	78	2	0
4,000	104	2	8
5,000	130	3	4
6,000	156	4	0
7,000	182	4	8
8,000	208	5	4
9,000	234	6	0
10,000	260	6	8
15,000	390	10	0
20,000	520	13	4
25,000	651	0	8
30,000	781	4	0
35,000	911	7	4
40,000	1,041	10	8
45,000	1,171	14	0
50,000	1,302	1	4
60,000	1,562	8	0
70,000	1,822	14	8
80,000	2,083	5	4
90,000	2,343	12	0
1,00,000	2,604	2	8

A MADRAS COLLECTOR IN HOT-WATER.

THE conclusion of the first chapter of the extraordinary dacoity case in the Madura district affords a suitable occasion for throwing some side light on the allegation that the outrage was committed by a person, or persons, who, being acquainted with the existence of a serious misunderstanding between Mr. C. S. Crole, the then Collector of the District, and Mr. Garstin, C. S. I., second member of the Board of Revenue, concluded that the District "master's favour" would be gained by murdering the latter gentleman. The Zemindar of Bodinaikanoor has been committed, with seventeen of his servants, for trial at the Sessions to be held at Madura next month, on the charge of having conspired against, and murderously assailed, Mr. Grastin. The District Judge has not considered that the circumstance of the case would justify the chargement of the accused on bail. In jail therefore they will remain up to the 5th proximo, when they will be arraigned on charges which, if proved, may result in the extension of their geographical knowledge in the direction of the Andamans. We do not presume at this time of day examine the evidence which has been produced. A dacoital attack was unquestionably made upon Mr. Garstin, and it is to be hoped that the offenders, whosoever they may be, will meet the fate that they deservefor platting, aiding, or abetting so unusual a crime. But we are at liberty to say what we know about the quarrel between Mr. Crole and Mr. Garstin, to which reference was made in the course of the proceedings at the preliminary trial in the Magistrate's Court at Madura. On the first day of the enquiry, it was contended by the prosecution that the real object of the prisoners was not to commit theft, but to murder Mr. Garstin. They were urged it was said, to do that, by the Zemindar, out of enmity to Mr. Garstin, and in view to please Mr. Crole, between whom and Mr. Garstin enmity existed. Mr. Garstin admitted that he was not on good terms with Mr. Crole. The assumption that Mr. Crole, a Scotsman of twenty-three years' service, filling one of the most important revenue and magisterial positions in Southern India, is at the bottom of the dacoity case, is on that may or may not be preposterous on the face of it. "Murder will out," and if it is indeed the melancholy fact that Mr. Crole has been on murderous thoughts intent, then we hope that he too will be "run in." But the public is bound to suspend its judgment before it declares that Mr. Crole, who is already under suspension from office, should be suspended from a gallows.

To assist the public in so doing we may mention that, about midsummer of 1884, Mr. Garstin was returning to Madras after having performed very painful duties in connection with the trial (which was followed by removal without pension from the Service) of Mr. Breeks Atkinson, Collector of Tinnevelly. And it came to pass that, when speeding across the District of Madura, the train came to a halt, and Mr. Crole, the Collector, entered it and laid himself out for a conversation on "shop" with his old friend, now the leading spirit in the Revenue Board. The conversation turned from the real or alleged misdeeds of Mr. Breeks Atkinson to irregularities of sorts, by officials of sizes, and Mr. Gastin set Mr. Crole the example of pursuing the candid line. The one bantered the other, and got as good as he gave, and the tempers of both were possibly heated by home truths. Among other things the Collector cavilled at the conduct of the Board in upsetting his decisions without first calling for papers relating thereto. A day or two after Mr. Garstin had returned to Madras, he wrote a private note to Mr. Crole to the effect that the statement which that gentleman nad made in the train that 23 of his decisions had been upset by the Board without the records having been called for, appeared, so far as the records of the Board's Office threw any light on the subject, to be "extremelo inaccurate." Mr. Crole replied in a paivate note from Madura, and said that it was certainly not to himself that the accusation of being "extremely inaccurate" could be applied, since he never had mentioned the number 23, but had expressly said that he could not off-hand give the details. He, however, took the opportunity to enclose a memorandum showing that the general complaint which he did make was correct. Mr. Garstin refused to accept the disclaimer; he shewed that in 1883 and 1884, there had been 61 appeals against Mr. Crole's decisions, of which the Board, had confirmed 24 without, and confirmed 28 after reference to the Collector, had modified or reversed 2 after reference, and had modified or reversed 7 without refrence, "because the decisions were obviously wrong." Accordingly, Mr. Garstin held that Mr. Crole's complaint of the manner in which the Board had treated him in the matter of his decisions was "ill-founded and grossly exaggerated" and that "if this is a speciman, of the Collector's 'usual accuracy, I can't say much for it." Mr. Crole allowed a day or two to pass, and then, in a note of a few lines, said that, actuated by friendly motives, he suggested the propriety of Mr Garstin withdrawing his letter, which was couched in language which he could not permit any man to address to him. Mr. Garstin replied that, as he saw nothing in his letter that required withdrawal, he declined to withdraw a word of it. At the same time, he expressed the hope that Mr. Crole was "in the enjoyment of good health," and remained "yours sincerely." Mr. Crole thereupon reviewed the whole correspondence; appealed to Mr. Garstin's good feeling and good sense; and expressed the hope that Mr. Grastin would see fit to apologise for the aspersion that he had been led to make on Mr. Crole's reputation for veracity. But Mr. Garstin refused to believe it possible that his own memory of what had been said in the noisy railway carriage had misled him; he, however, offered to modify or withdraw the words that had irritated Mr. Crole, if the latter would, on his part, withdraw his contradiction of his, Mr. Garstin's version of the conversation, or, in other words accept Mr. Garstin's recollection of what that gentleman thought he, Mr. Crole, had said in preference to his, Mr. Crole's recollection of what he did say. Mr. Crole declined to close with this overture, and still refusing to submit to language such as had been addressed to him, he referred the matter to, and claimed the protection of, the Government, but, at the instance of the Chief Secretary, he withdrew his remonstrance, in consideration of the fact that the relations between Mr. Garstin and the Governor were at the time strained by the manly attitude which the former had adopted in refusing the offer of a seat, without freedom of opinion, in the Viceregal Legislative Council. So the matter dropped for a while.

Several months passed away, and, last November, the duty devolved upon the Board of passing orders on the failure of a printing contract which Mr. Crole had, with the sanction of the Government entered into for the performance of the printing work of the Collector's Office after the abolition at his suggestion of the District Press. The contractor had not justified Mr. Crole's expectations, and Mr. Crole therefore cancelled the contract and asked that an expenditure of Rs. 193 per mensem might be allowed for the maintenance of a temporary printing establishment pending further orders. The Board thereupon expressed the opinion that the Collector was "wholly responsible" for the failure of the contractor, and recommended that no similar experiments be permitted to be tried in Madura. The collector in reply endeavoured to show that the Board was misinformed, and that the contractor had purposely brought about the cancellation of the bond as he had found the venture unremunerative. He therefore indulged the hope that the Board would be pleased after his statement of the facts of the case to "delete the reflections" on him "which appear above the signature of Mr. Acting Sub-Secretary Laffan." The Broad submitted Mr. Crole's letter to the Government, and drew attention to the "grossly insubordinate tone of the words" we have quoted, which the Board could only interpret as "an insinuation that the 'reflections' on himself were drafted by the Board's Acting Sub Secretary and communicated to Mr. Crole without the knowledge of the members of the Board." The Board held thatwas a "breach of official decorum," and recommended that Mr. Crole be removed from Madura to some other district, and be otherwise dealt with as the Government might think fit. The Collector promptly repudiated construction placed on his words by the Broad and said that all he meant was that the reflections to which he had alluded were contained in the concluding paragraph of the Board's Order, or the paragraph immediately above the Acting Sub-Secretary's signature. The Board submitted this explanation to the Government but on New Year's Day, the Government passed an order, in which it expressed its inability to accept the explanation; endorsed the Board's interpretation of the objectionable paragraph; and held, therefore, that Mr. Crole had been guilty of "gross and intentional insubordination, and has incurred the severe displeasure of the Government. Accordingly, in compliance with the Boards recommendation the Government transferred Mr. Crole from the enviable Madura to the unenviable Anantapur District.

But when this order of the Government was issued one of the members of that Government, the Honorable Mr. Sullivan the Senior Member of Council, had no cause to think well of Mr. Crole, and was not in a position to judge him impartially. For, some months previously, Mr. Crole had ventured to take official objection to some land speculations at Ootacamund in which according to his account, Mr. Sullivan was largely connected in disregard of the Civil Service Covenant and the orders of the Secretary of State. The story is a long one and the time has not arrived for the telling of it in detail. Suffice it to say that Mr. Crole persisted in his allegation, and produced several affidavits in support thereof, with the result that early last month the Government passed an order in which it reviewed, disposed to its own satisfaction on the charges, and concluded by saying that in the opinion of the Right Honble the Governor in Council "a period of suspension may, without too much compromising discipline, give Mr. Crole who is a man of some ability, and who may possibly still do useful work an opportunity of reconsidering himself and of retrieving his character. And Mr. Crole was accordingly suspended for the period of one year from the date of this order—or in other words fined Rs 80,000, and degraded. Mr. Crole has of course appealed to the Secretary of State whose decision will be awaited with interest.—*Madars Mail.*

INDIAN ICE COMPANIES.

Truth referred a few weeks back to these companies, and suggested that Major Strutt, who is closely connected with them, would do well to throw a little light on certain points that were raised by an "Indian correspondent" respecting their management. Here is the Major's "little light":—

SIR,—My attention has been directed to an article which appeared some time since relative to the affairs of the North-West Province and Oude Ice Company which had been addressed to you by a correspondent in India. Being absent from London I was unable to reply to the statement earlier. Your correspondent is one of those persons who, so long as their investments yield satisfactory returns, take to themselves all the credit of the result, as though it were obtained by their own superior sagacity and foresight; but who, if from any cause this pleasant condition of things is even temporarily suspended, immediately proclaim publicly their discontent, without regarding facts, so long as they can single out some one as a victim to their offended pockets. In this instance I am apparently singled out by your correspondent, being the chairman of the company, and one of the trustees for the debenture-holders. However, the enclosed prospectus of the company is sufficient to show you if the facts stated by your correspondent are correct. Admitting the inception of the concern was at fault, I would point out to you that it was reasonable to expect otherwise from the following details. In 1878 I proceeded to India as Agent of the General Ice Factory Company (Limited), to introduce machine-made ice into that country, and I formed ice companies in the three Presidential cities, viz., Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras, for which I obtained great *kudos*. In 1879, when the North-West Ice Company was formed, these presidential companies were an established success and extremely remunerative, although retailing ice at a fourth of the price invariably charged by the old Tudor Ice Company, who imported the lake ice from America in sailing-ships. Dividends were being earned equal to 15,20, and even 30 per cent., and the shares of these companies were as much as 50 to 100 per cent. premium. It was only reasonable to expect that similar good results would follow the establishment of ice factories in the Northern provinces and the Punjab, where pure, transparent block ice was an unknown commodity. The North-West Ice Company was accordingly formed in London, like the Madras Company, only the capital was raised by the issue of 8 per cent. debentures, as will be seen by the prospectus, and the whole of the money was legitimately expended in the erection of the factories at Agra, Lucknow, and Allahabad, complete with machinery, plant, and appliances capable of producing thirty tons of ice per diem. The share capital was issued, fully paid to the concessionaires for the exclusive right to use certain patented machinery; of this share capital one-fourth was given as a bonus to the debenture subscribers, and yet your correspondent states that he was under the impression "that the whole of the share capital had been subscribed," when he himself probably had in his possession these bonus shares, for which he had paid nothing. As regards the present position of the company, it has regularly paid its debenture interest of 8 per cent. from April, 1880, to April, 1885; but latterly the intelligent native has discovered that ice-making is a lucrative business, and, consequently, opposition factories have started and the profits have been reduced to a very considerable extent, and are insufficient to pay the 8 per cent. coupon interest. In order, therefore, to minimise the expense of management the debenture-holders have foreclosed the mortgage, the company is dispensed with, and the trustees have been appointed managers and receivers by the court to carry on the business for the benefit of the debenture-holders until such time as the factories can be disposed of favourably. In reply to your query as to what sums the Board have drawn, I beg to state that no fees have been paid since April, 1881, although several of the members who live in the country have had to pay their own expenses weekly. There is also a sum still due to the trustees.

The General Ice Factory Company is the parent of this small group of Indian Ice Companies, and derived considerable profits from the presidential companies; but its offspring in the Northern provinces have contributed but little towards the maintenance of their parent, except the bestowal of contributory shares, which are of little value now that the factories are in the hands of the trustees for the debenture-holders.—Yours,

CHAS. E. STRUTT.

"PUNCH" AND THE RECENT RIOTS.

IN the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice before the Lord Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Hawkins, an application was made for an order of attachment against the printer and publisher of *Punch* for contempt of court in publishing in its issue of the 20th inst. a cartoon and letterpress under the headings "Sneaking Sedition," and "Mr. Punch giving them rope enough," while the prosecution of Messrs. Burns, Hyndman, Champion and Williams for seditious language and incitement to riot in connection with the recent riots in the West-end, was pending before the magistrate at Bow-street. The cartoon exhibited these figures with a rope about their necks and "Mr. Punch" gleefully holding the end of it while the letterpress referred by name to Messrs. Hyndman, Burns, and Champion. Mr. W. Thompson, barrister, appeared for Messrs. Burns and Champion; Mr. Hyndman appeared for himself. Mr. Williams was not a party to the application.

Mr. Thompson, in support of his application, read the article which followed the cartoon in *Punch*, characterising both as being about the most disgraceful things that had ever appeared in a public print. The learned counsel went on to say that on the 17th of this month the four defendants, Messrs. Hyndman, Burns, Champion, and Williams appeared before Sir James Ingham, at the Bow-street Police-court, to answer a charge of using seditious language and inciting to riot; and on the 20th there appeared in *Punch*, a supposed comic journal—(laughter)—one of the grossest and most libellous cartoons on three of the defendants that had ever appeared in any journal—the defendants being represented as being hanged, "Mr. Punch" being the hangman (laughter.) This was a gross and malevolent description of the three defendants, who were represented with their tongues lolling out. (Laughter.)

Mr. Justice Hawkins—Not all of them.

Mr. Thompson—No, my lord; Mr. Hyndman kept his tongue within his teeth. (Laughter.)

Mr. Justice Hawkins—It may be covered by the moustache. (Laughter.)

Mr. Thompson continued to observe that the ordinary good humour of the publication did not appear in the present instance; but if any doubt existed on that point it was removed by the letterpress accompanying the cartoon, in which the defendants were indicated as "skunks" and "tigers," and as "blatant trumpeters of sedition, who prated a mixed mob to passion-heat, and then discreetly withdrew while that passion found vent in wrecking and ruffianism." Then, again, "What they had done, aided by disgraceful official negligence, is to give a few London streets for a few hours over to the vilest and most violent form of mob-law. Of that achievement they possibly are proud. Verily they ought to have their reward." "Mr. Punch" has pictorially represented what "that reward should be if they had their full deserts." (Great laughter.) Then, referring to Mr. Burns, the writer went on to say that "he would honour the rope rather than waste it. Failing such payment in full, a fine of, say 10,000*l*, to be applied to the relief of the prevailing distress might approximately meet the case, Mr. Hyndman and his friends being put to prison, with hard labour, until they had fairly earned that sum, so that it might not be said that they at least were among the unemployed." (Great laughter.) Having read some further extracts, the learned counsel submitted that the Court should under these circumstances grant his application.

Lord Coleridge—How has this Court jurisdiction?

Mr. Thompson replied that it had a general jurisdiction in matters of this kind to punish a person for contempt of court.

Lord Coleridge said there was no precedent of this court exercising its jurisdiction in respect of a contempt of another court.

Mr. Thompson said that he could not cite a precedent, but as there had been in this case a flagrant interference with justice the court would create one.

Lord Coleridge had never heard it even suggested that this court had imprisoned a man for contempt of court committed in another place. The defendants could bring an action. He would express no opinion on the case one way or the other, but this court had no jurisdiction.

Mr. Thompson said that in that case he would make his motion in the alternative, and ask for a criminal information.

Lord Coleridge—My learned brother and I have considered that subject, and we are not disposed to go beyond the Queen and Labouchere.

Mr. Thompson said it would be most prejudicial to the defendants if they were criticised in this way and were not protected.

Mr. Justice Hawkins—Then you must find out a way to protect them. (Laughter.)

Mr. Thompson—I should be very glad of a suggestion, my lord. (Renewed laughter.)

Mr. Justice Hawkins—Oh, no. (Laughter.)

Lord Coleridge then gave judgment, observing that the court had no jurisdiction in a case of this kind, and therefore they could not accede to the application.

Mr. Justice Hawkins concurred, and the application was refused accordingly.

MANNERS OF THE OMAHA INDIANS.

WRITING on the work of the Bureau of Ethnology attached to the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, the *Times* gives some extracts from the last report of the director. Mr. J. C. Dorsey, it says, is responsible for an elaborate dissertation on Omaha sociology; and it is, on the whole, the most interesting portion of the volume. The Omahas, though not numerous, at least do not diminish. In 1876 they were 1,076, and in 1882 1,100. Few or many, they form a nation with a considerable body of ordinances, which Mr. Dorsey has punctiliously recorded. Their supreme chief is the "sacred pole." It is a cotton-tree which, wanting a ruler, they 200 years ago felled, and, having put hair on its head, invested with authority. It is regularly greased. A prominent warrior is believed to have lost his leg from omitting to grease the pole. Scalps are offered to it. Omahas are imaginative in their names. Among them are "Rusty-yellow Cornhusk," "Stomach Fat," "Forked Lightning Walks," "She who is Returning Bellowing" and "She who is made Muddy as she Moves." Omaha matrimonial law is based, like that of most primitive clans, on the view that the community has all the same ancestors. An Omaha may not wed his deceased wife's sister, unless the dying wife should have said to her brother, "Pity your brother-in-law. Let him marry my sister." Polygamy, within limits, is lawful with the original wife's consent. Though she has given it, human nature is weak, and she may turn restive at signs of her husband's affection for his second choice. Authorities differ on the mode in which she betrays her feelings. One declares that thereupon she strikes the dog, beats her child, and kicks the fire about. A man may not lawfully speak to his wife's grandmother. So strict is the Omaha etiquette about mothers-in-law, that a son-in-law will fly from the room in which his mother-in-law happens to be. Omahas are cleanly in their habits. They bathe daily. An untidy man or woman is nicknamed "the man who does not wash his hands," or "the woman who does not comb her hair." They are not cannibals, like the old Iowa chief commemorated in the report as fond of roast Osage ribs. They are so redoubtable as archers that they can send an arrow right through a buffalo. They are as skilful in games, one of which, described as shooting at the rolling wheel, might be popular in Europe. Dancing, however, is their favourite pastime, and they have a variety of societies or clubs, each of which owns a characteristic dance. One society has a dance which "tends to pride and temptations." In this dance not over five are permitted to carry other skin-bags; the rest wave fans of eagles' wings. There is the rare Buffalo dance, danced after the recovery of a patient by doctors, who may invite members of the Horse dance, and not of the Wolf dance. The Grizzly Bear dance has not been danced for ten years. Its dancers paint their bodies yellow, and one wears a grizzly bear's skin. The Scalp dance is a woman's dance. In the Ghost dance no woman may join.

A CHINESE VANDERBILT.

THE Vanderbilt of China has just died and been buried. Not much is known in Europe of his life; less of his death; but his burial is reported to have been most picturesque. His palace of Hang Chou was a miracle of luxury, and in creating this banker a provincial judge, and specially authorizing him to wear a yellow jacket, the Emperor of China made him the envy of all his other subjects. But the glory of his funeral seems to have surpassed the splendour of his life. The whole city turned out to see the procession. Nothing in Europe could parallel it. First came a mob of coolies weighed down with leaflets on which were written moral sentences and apothegms. Then followed a procession of lantern-bearers, supported by a band of musicians with gongs, cymbals, and trumpets. It is hard to conceive anything less funeral. A hundred little boys came after the band (this was the only item in sympathy with Western experience) brandishing the arms (heraldic) of the deceased; the boys were followed by the bearers of his portrait. Groups of guests next came in procession, some in white, some in scarlet, some in yellow, then bearers of lamps, banners, parasols, and fans; next the master of the ceremonies, in white robes, on a white horse, preceding an enormous tent under which the relatives of the deceased moved, entirely hidden from public view, and last the coffin, borne on the shoulders of twenty-four men. Except the last item, the whole scene would have delighted the fantastic brain of Mr. Augustus Harris.

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CUP DAY AT ALTCAR.

EPSOM DOWNS on a Derby Day, Cowes Roads when the starting-gun is fired for the Queen's Cup, and Altcar flats on the day of the Waterloo final course are three of the most truly national of British sporting sights; yet how widely different. The first with its well-appointed drags and gaudy jockey costumes in the background; the second with its lawn at the Castle ashore, rainbow-like with the gay costumes of the ladies, the white-winged vessels ploughing up the green seas in the offing; and the third with its bleak swampy meadows, rush-clad ditches, and burly crowd of on-lookers in waterproofs, leggings, and hobnailed boots. Yet the latter is far the more truly sporting picture of the three; for there is not a man present but who seems to be madly in love with the pastime even to the seller of sweetmeats and confects, who alters his cry each time the winning flag is hoisted and re-christens his wares "Bluebell drops! 'ere you are, penny a packet," Red Rose drops, or Shamrock drops, to catch customers. Burly men in shepherd tartans, from the Lanarkshire and Dumfriesshire hills, are there in large numbers, ready to back their rough-coated Scotch favourites with the canny men from Newcastle and the wary tykes from Yorkshire; and every now and then a most delicious brogue lets the on-looker know that the "pisanthry" of Lurgan have not forgotten "The Masther," as they chose familiarly to term the famous Master M'Grath. Burns, in his "Death and Dr Hornbook," describes very graphically how he "stacher'd whiles, but yet took tent [or care] aye to free the ditches." But on the meadows of Altcar this would have troubled him very much; for let one take his line as carefully as he can, he is sure to find at some point in front of him a huge yawning moat, the bottom of which is not discernible and not easily found by "fathoming," as some of the dripping unfortunates who have leaped short will tell you with a shudder that sends a shower-bath from their shoulders. "Here you are, sir! have a plank, sir!" is the call of the enterprising bridge-makers, who take up their position on the landing side, and rigorously exact their pontages, notwithstanding that they alter the rate every five minutes—a penny being considered sufficient when the dogs are not running, and sixpence being demanded when the loud roar proclaims that a hare has been found and that "a slip" is imminent. It is no use trying to higgle over the altered conditions; for with a single jerk of the elbow the plank is cleared, and the grumbler finds out, amidst roars of laughter, the difficult one has in swimming a few strokes in an ulster coat. Vociferous shouts of "Live hare, live!" when Puss has shown great gameness against her opponents, proclaim their love for everything that is fair in sport; and sometimes there is a ready cheer from the Lancashire lads for "the old girl in fur" when she fairly tires out her pursuers and makes her escape to covert.

By-and by comes the hour for luncheon; and helter-skelter all make their way back to the road-way, where stand the numerous carriages, omnibuses, and cabs from Liverpool. To each has been hoisted a distinguishing banner on a walking-stick—some coloured handkerchief generally, like a yacht's racing-flag; and soon the driving-parties, which may have got scattered in their adventures among the ditches, are to be seen disposing of hamperfulls of ham-sandwiches and bottled beer, the Scotchmen, as a rule, washing down their oatcakes and cheese with a wee drap of something stronger. Mustering on the meadows by the engine which drives the draining-pump the last few ties are quietly run off; the sweetmeat man letting the result of each trial speedily be known by re-naming his drops, which have in different years been Master McGrath drops, Honeymoon drop, or Coomyssie drops; good business always being done with the winners, who buy them all up to take home to their families. At length the last pair are put into the slips, and men struggle eagerly to get to the front in order to have a fair view of the course on which will have to be decided the half-crowns of shepherds far up amongst the Cheviots and the full value of the day's work or "darg" of many a miner who is busy at work fathoms deep in the coal-pits of Newcastle or of Durham. "Give us a strong hare and a good course" is the wish of all; and when the call of "So-ho!" from the advancing beaters proclaims Puss to be afoot their sets in a momentary silence, which is broken by a loud roar as the slipper steadies the brace of straining dogs on their game. Soon the empty collars spring back loosely to his hand; the judge's red coat comes into view as he gallops fast up behind; and "Well done the black!" tells of the superior speed of the dog of that colour and the gaining of the first turn. There is another call for "the fawn," which now sticks close to the heels of the hare, followed by a familiar squeak, and the blue ribbon of the leash has been decided for another year. The steward hoists a red flag, and the black being on the red side of the card every one knows that it has secured the victory. Some run off to have a look at him as he is being rubbed down by his trainer; but the majority, quite satisfied with their three days' sport on Altcar flats, make for their particular vehicles and soon are whirling back by Aintree to Liverpool *en route* for home.—*St. James's Gazette.*

FINDING HIS LEVEL.

IT is a common saying that no matter how violent how extreme, or how objectionable in any obtrusive way a man may be who aspires to enter Parliament, no sooner does he come within its walls than he "finds his level." The meaning ordinarily attached to this phrase is that the House of Commons is an assembly which, as a body, has some special power of putting down, by its inherent virtue, so to speak, pushing, boisterous persons, who by making noise enough have acquired an outside notoriety. The House possesses, it seems to be thought, some magic spell whereby it is enabled to tame the wildest beast. The result I admit. The beast is tamed, but by no occult process. Very ordinary are the causes that reduce the great platform orator—the applaued of thousands—into an insignificant and ineffective speaker. I will take mere material and physical causes first. The platform speaker, especially if he be of some consequence, looks, to have his comfort and convenience considered. He is placed in a position whence he can command his audience. He has a table before him, or at his side, on which he can arrange his notes, and on the first symptom of huskiness or hesitation the chairman pours him out a glass of water, which he sips amid the sympathetic murmurs of his hearers. How differently placed does he find himself in the House! Unless he takes his seat on the cross-benches, he cannot even see a great part of those whom he addresses, and he speaks with his back to many of them. Instead of the unrestricted freedom of the platform, he finds himself, unless the occupant of a front bench, cramped between the seat of his own bench and the back of the bench before him. The only receptacle provided for his memoranda is a sort of wooden gutter, 18 inches long by 3in. wide and 3in. deep, affixed to the back of the bench before him. This being a perfectly vain thing of itself some *habitue* teaches him how to utilize it by suspending his hat on it by the brim. This feet accomplished—and it is a pretty little example of applied mechanics—he puts his notes in his hat, only to find when he wants to consult them that by some impassioned gesture he has dashed hat and notes in admired confusion to the ground.

These are some of the awkward physical features of the situation. There are others of a less material character, but not less embarrassing. He has to catch the Speaker's eye. This to a grave and dignified orator accustomed to be introduced in rotund phrases by a noble chairman, to rise leisurely from his seat and placidly survey his audience until the cheers that greet him subside, is no simple task. Half-a-dozen members are on their legs, all but one down again, and that one named and well on in his speech before the platform orator has realized the position. Ultimately he finds that, except in an empty House, his only chance is to lean well forward, clutch the back of the seat in front of him with both hands, keep his knees bent and his heels raised, and as the last word dies on the lips of the member he would follow spring by the combined action of all his muscles to his legs with the velocity of a Jack-in-the-box, and exclaim in a stentorian tone, "Sir!" His troubles do not end here. No cheer invigorates him, unless, indeed, he be an agricultural labourer, when the House will patronize him—at first. He is stared at in stony silence, broken only by the whispers of "Who is he?" and the rustle of the leaves of the little book which every one takes out of his pocket and consults in order to find the new member's constituency. I am a thought-reader. "Oh, this is the great platform orator. Come, let us snub him," is the mental ejaculation of each member. The platform orator misses his accustomed exordium, "My Lord, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—When I find myself in the presence of so large, so influential, and so representative an assembly of citizens of this great centre of industry, I," &c. He has prepared quite an effective address, with all his points arranged in due sequence, but the debate has taken a different turn from that which he expected; many of his points have been anticipated and his most telling quotations appropriated by previous speakers. Driven to his wits end, he has reduced his voluminous notes to a few pencil scratches on the blank leaf of the "Orders of the day." He finds his fluency forsaking him, and when by mischance he says "Gentlemen" instead "Sir" she tries of "Order, order, order" confuse him. He grows husky, but there is not a glass of water in the House. Even the greatest of living orators has to bring his tonic with him and drink it out of a two-ounce phial. Presently he warms to his work, and out come some well-worn platform platitudes that have never failed to rouse the ringing British cheer. How flat they fall! Was ever such an unsympathetic audience? Our orator is, as he terms it, always good for 40 minutes, but he has sense enough to perceive that a far shorter time will satisfy the House of his quality, and at the end of 15 minutes he resumes his seat, uncomfortably conscious that he has "found his level."—*Times.*

HOW THE COMPLEXION IS RUINED.—It is well known to the medical faculty that the majority of skin diseases are caused, and the complexion ruined, by the use of impure and irritant soaps. The more delicate the skin, the quicker its ruin. The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap is the purest, the mildest, and most emollient of all the many toilet soaps before the public. Recommended by the entire medical profession. Beautifully white. Delicately perfumed. It is a boon to sensitive skins, and as a shaving soap, it is unequalled. Sold in Tablets by all Chemists.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 19.

TO-DAY being a native holiday and mail-day as well business has been somewhat restricted, although the home advices have been on the whole in favour of increased activity. The Bank of England return for the week ending on Wednesday shows a decrease in the proportion of the reserve to liabilities from 46 to 41 per cent., but rates of discount in the open market are ⅛ lower on 3 months', and 3-8 on 6 months' bills, that is to say, if Reuter is quite correct in his rates received yesterday morning, respecting which we have some misgivings.

The Stock Exchange quotations to hand this morning are irregular. With Consols ⅛, and French Rentes ¼ higher, it seems difficult to account for a decline of ½ in the 3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan, especially as the only change in Rupee Paper is an advance of ⅛ in 4 per cent. Paper.

In the London Produce markets, yesterday, Linseed was dull, and 3d. per quarter lower, Wheat quiet and partially 3d. easier, and Rapeseed unchanged.

COTTON in Liverpool yesterday closed firm with sales of 12,000 bales including 600 Surats. Spot quotations were advanced 1-16d. in Mid-Uplands, Fine Omras and Fine Dholleras, and ⅛d. in Good Fair Omras and Dholleras. In Americans to arrive an advance of 1-32d. to 1-16d. is advised, but Surat arrivals—unless Reuter is altogether out—seem no better. Good Omra nothing worse than ⅛d. off to be tendered at 3⅜d. must, we should think, be a C. if not a landed quotation, and Fine Broach with the F. G. clause March-April shipment at 4 23-32d. leaves the shipper a margin of 1-16d. per lb. on the wrong side leaving commission out of the question. From New York ready Mid-Uplands are reported 1-16 cent., futures 17 points higher, and the receipts at the U. S. ports to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.
Thursdays' Receipts	7,000	3,000	7,000	12,000
Six days' do.	46,000	27,000	34,000	79,000
Total since 1st Sept.	4,657,000	4,492,000	4,506,000	5,210,000

The market here to-day has been firm with a definite advance of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy. At the rise, however, there has been only a limited business done, sellers being averse to operating, and buyers not keen. It may be that the native dealers are making a mistake, but they have clearly made up their minds that both the Broach and Dhollera crops are going to be short, not better than 12 and 10 annas respectively, and they are scarcely likely to recede from their present position so long as this idea prevails, and the home markets afford any encouragement.

WHEAT has been quiet to-day but very firm. Transactions as reported are few, and both for ready and future stuff we should say the disposition is more to sell than buy. We quote :—

Best Ek Dani	Rs. 4-1	April	Rs. 4	May
No. 1 Pessy	3-15-6	"	3-15	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	"		3-12-9	"
Red Do.	"		3-9	"
Red Ahmedabad	"		3-12	"

In SEEDS the general tone is quiet. For Linseed we make no alteration. Rapeseed is dull at the following rates :—

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat ...... Rs. 5-10-6 per cwt.
Do. do. Cawnpore ..... " 5-8
Do. Red do. ..... " 4-14 to 11-6".

FREIGHTS.—A steady tone still holds the market and a fair business is doing. The s. s. Clan Gordon is reported fixed for Dunkirk at 21s. 3d., the Restitution for U. K. or Continent at 21s. 3d., and the Castleford for Hull for June at 22s. 6d. per ton. The following are current rates :—

Liverpool	Ready	21s. 3d.
London	"	20s.
Continent	"	—
Open Charter	"	21s. 3d. to 22s.
Havre	"	22s. 6d.
Dunkirk	"	21s. 3d. to 21s. 6d.
Antwerp	"	21s. 3d. to 22s. 6d.
Marseilles	"	21s. 3d.
Trieste and Venice	"	28s. 9d. at 2s.

IN EXCHANGE there is practically no movement to notice. From Calcutta rates come 1-32d. easier, and here we think the tendency would be the same way but for the holidays. Very little has been done and the following are closing rates for ready bills :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5 31-32d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 15-16d.	"
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 6 1-32d.	"
Credits	1s. 6⅛d.	"
Francs	1·91¼	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER continues firm and for Fours we now quote Rs. 97¾ ; Fours-and-a-half Rs. 101.

The SHARE market is closed.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Bhownuggur, 108 tons, Nacoda, sails to-day for Bhownuggur with a general cargo and 75 deck.

THE Hall Line steam-ship Kirby Hall, 1,759 tons, Captain J Pearse, sails to-day for Liverpool via Canal with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Sheikh, 1,283 tons, Captain S C Barr, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (13th Feb), with a cargo of coals.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Scindia, 1,985 tons, Captain Black, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (25th Feb), with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Jaya, 943 tons, Captain H P Jones, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh (March 5), with a general cargo, 1 case opium and the following passengers :—Major-Gl Goodfellow, Lt-Col Ellis, Lt-Col Barker, Mrs Briggwithers, Mrs Stopford, Mr Chalmers, and Captain Skotter and 55 deck.

THE Anchor Line steam-ship Arabia, 2,314 tons, Captain G Laird, sails to-day for Liverpool with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Rev and Mrs Haig and 2 children, Rev and Mrs Hawker and child, Mr Sanderson, Lt F Chapman ; Rev T Knos, Major Turnbull, Mrs Corter and 2 children, Mrs Marsh and 2 children, Mr Lyons, Col Hall, Major W M Campbell, Mr and Mrs Hill, Mrs Beddy, Miss Beddy, Mr Ewart, Major Hunt and child, Lt-Col and Mrs Sanderson, Mrs Hockwell and 2 children, Mrs Sloggett and child, Miss Ormande, and Col and Mrs. Griffiths.

DEPARTURE OF CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's steam-ship Ancona, 1,877 tons, Captain S F Cole, sails to-day for China with China and Australia Mails, general cargo and the following passengers :—For Sydney—Mr Pervis, Mr J L Lyell, Mr D Warner. For Melbourne.—Miss Mimr, Mr A Clarke, Mr T Brennan, and Mr Brooks. For Hongkong—Mr M A H S Eeser, Mr E M A Moir, Mr R N Degaria. For Colombo.—Mr W G Van Weber and Mr C Preston. For Yakohama—Mr Moir. For Adelaide—Mr J Onicott.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

19TH MARCH.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Atrato	2061	R. Gordon	K	
" Lilburn Tower	1891	R. T. Power	B (A Pontoon)	Beyts, Craig & Co.
" Clan Cameron	1585	F. Ercant	G	Finlay Muir&Co
" Kashgar	1515	F. Speck	E	P & O Company.
" Kirby Hall	1759	Geo. Pearse	M	Edward Bates & Co.
" Brankelow	1660	D. Stewart	O	
" Arabia	2311	Laird	B	W. A. Graham & Co.
" Principia	1789	R. L. Webster	E	James Mackintosh & Co.
" Ancona	1877	S. F. Cole	—	P & O Company
" Sumatra	1406	Worces	C	Do.
" Sorrento	1775	J. T. Rogers	N	Finlay Muir&Co
" Algoma	1892	Jas. Ranton	H	James Mackintosh & Co.
" City of Canterbury	2090	A. B. Gray	P	Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
" C. Buchanan	1912	Cobbett	—	Finlay Muir&Co
" C. Tower	1479	....		Beyts, Craig & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
19	Scindia (s)	Black	Calcutta, Feb. 2.
	Sheikh (s)	Barr	Cardiff, Feb. 2.
	Java (s)	Jones	Busreh, March 5.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
19	Nizam (s)	Webber	Trieste, &c.
	Euphrates (s)	Macfadyen	K. Coast&Kurrachi

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Ancona, Cole, for China, &c.
" Kirby Hall, Pearse, for Liverpool.
" Bhownuggur, Nacoda for Bhownuggur.
" Arabia, Laird, for Liverpool.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Clan Gordon, for Dunkirk and Perim.
" Sam Weller, for Trieste and Venice.
" Java, for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.			
14	Pelican (s)	Butler	London, Feb. 1.
	Culna (s)	Wood	Bombay, Feb. 18.
	Savernake	Pritchard	Liverpool, Nov. 12.
15	Glenroy (s)	Wright.	

DEPARTURES.

March 13.—Steamers Maharani and Argo. Ships Pythomene and Valiant.
March 14.—Steamer Chindwara Barque Ellen Isabelle.
March 15.—Ships Carpathian and The Bruce, and Barque Setor.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.		
16	Goalpara (s)	Calcutta.
	Argo (s)	Calcutta.
17	Glengoil (s)	Melbourne.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.		
15	Byculla (s)	Negapatam.
	Patna (s)	Calcutta.
	Chusan (s)	Calcutta.
16	Hay Green (s)	Bimlipatam.
	Goalpara (s)	Bombay.

BOMBAY EXPORTS.—MARCH 19.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Arabia s—150 bales cotton, Wallace and Co ; 110 bales cotton, Maneckchund Damjee.
Darvin s—200 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Nizam s—16 cwts ivory, Shuriff Durwish ; 5 cwts ivory, Abdul Raman Ahmed.
City of Canterbury s—3,200 cwts linseed and 4,000 cwts wheat, Khimjee Luckmidas and Co ; 319 cwts myrabollams, Gocuidas Jetuany ; 244 cwts myrabollams, Dwarkadas Vussonjee ; 238 bales hides and skins, Ewart, Latham and Co ; 200 cwts indigo, Benn, Ashley and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Atrato s—200 bales cotton, Wallace and Co ; 501 cwts groundnuts and 155 cwts grains, A Blaschek and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Lilburn Tower s—110 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.
Friary s—100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Algoma s—309 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Brankelow s—2 bales twist, S Narayen and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Carlton Tower s—2,001 cwts gingelly and 6,000 cwts castor seed, the United Merchants Co ; 4,000 cwts wheat and 3,000 cwts gingelly, Lang, Moir and Co ; 6,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR NAPLES.

R Rubattino s—200 bales cotton, E Spinners and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Cameron s—50 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 100 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

R Rubattino s—500 bales cotton, E Spinners and Co.

FOR GIBRALTER.

Arabia s—995 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Chanda s—100 bales cotton, H Amooluckchund ; 100 bales cotton, R Luckmondass.

FOR HONGKONG.

Sumatra s—125 cwts onions, M Hoossen ; 75 cwts onions, A Moosa ; 12 cwts senna leaves, T Jafferbhoy ; 45 cwts sharkfins, R Dattoo ; 55 cwts sharkfins and fishmaws ; H. Purdhan ; 16 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.
Ancona s—20 chests opium, C Bomanji ; 21 chests opium, Tata and Co ; 10 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 10 chests opium, Ludhabhoy Chattow ; 4 chests opium, J Moolchund, 127 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co ; 5 chests opium, B Balchund ; 96½ chests opium E D Sassoon and Co ; 2 boxes silver coins, Rs 1,400, Byramji Cursetji.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ancona s—28 chests opium, R Jugonath ; 70 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co ; 3 chests opium, B Balchund ; 97 chests opium, David Sassoon ; 20 chests opium, E G Abraham ; 19 chests opium, Isac Ezra and Co ; 16 chests opium, G Shobhugmul ; 7 chests opium, R Hurbilas ; 10 chests opium, C Bomanjee and Co ; 11 chests opium K Birbhan ; 17 chests opium, Tata and Co ; 18 chests opium, T Luchminarayen.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 18.

Surubull, Major, Bl, 15 B C and A C Gl, on furlough from Lucknow.
Casmontgomery, Lt, Bo 1st Grs, on leave, from Malegaon.
Errington, Lt, Bo Mar Bat, from leave, from Malegoon.

MARCH 19.

Goodfellow, Major-Gl, Bo R E, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Sanderson, Lt-Col, Bl, Judge Adv Gl, on furlough from Simla
Sloggett, Surgn, Bl M S, six months' leave, to England, on private affairs.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 18.

Phillipps, Lt, Bo 19th Regt N I, on M C, to Deesa.

MARCH 19.

Grieer, Capt, Bl, 2nd Highl L I, on leave, to England.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quaters,
Poona, 9th March, 1886.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments :—

1st Regt Bombay Infantry—Lieut H C E Cane, S C, Offg Wing Officer 17th Bo Inf, to be Wing Officer.

With reference to G O C No 138 of 1885, Surgeon M B Braganca, I M D, is appointed to the subpro-tem medical charge of the 16th Regt Bo Inf, at Suakim, vice Surg-Major W C Kiernandes, appointed to the medical charge of No 1 Field Hospital.

Surg V E Hunter, Medical Staff, having, returned from sick leave, is placed on general duty, Poona Circle, travelling under (para) 514 (J) Transport Regulation, Part II.

The undermentioned medical officer having returned from field service, Burma, is placed on general duty, Poona, circle, travelling under (para) 514 (T) Transport Regulations, Part II Surg G H K O' Callaghan, Medical Staff.

The undermentioned officers and Warrant Officer, returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India, on the dates specified :—Lieut C R Phillips, Staff Corps, Adjt, 19th Regt, Bo Inf, 13 March 1886. Lieut R P S Barnet, Staff Corps, Squadron Officer, 3rd Bo Cavly, 13th March 1886. Conductor F Deane, Ordnance Department, 13th March 1886.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—Royal Artillery—Maj E J de Latour, (A Battery 4th Brigade) from 1st April 1886 to October 1886, to Central India and Simla, on private affairs.

Lancashire Fusiliers (2nd Batt.)—Major T P Fleetwood, to Cashmire, for four months, on private affairs, 5th Regt Bombay L I—Lieut A Beale (Staff Corps) to Cashmere, from 20th March to 19th July 1886, on private affairs under article 967, India Army Regulations, Vol I, Part I. The first 30 days to be on full staff pay under Article 988.

Bombay Vol Rifle Corps—Lieutenant R. Redfern, to England. from 1st April to 30th Sept 1886, on private affairs.

Sind Vol Rifle Corps—Lieut W M Towelle, for 6 months in India, on private affairs.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS,
By Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Comdt., B. V. R. C.
Bombay, 20th March, 1886.

The Regiment will parade under the Commandant this day, Saturday, the 20th instant. Fall in in front of the Gymkhana at 5 p. m. Red uniform with helmets, arms, and accoutrements to be worn. Members who are at the tram terminus at Colaba, Byculla, Grant-road, Girgaum, and Prince's Dock at 4-30 p.m., and those met on their way, will have their fares paid. Members defraying their own tram fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the instructors. The movements to be done at inspection parade will be practised. 30 rounds of blank ammunition to be issued per man. All ball ammunition to be removed from the pouches before coming on parade. It is particularly requested that all members of the Corps will do their utmost to attend.

Candidates for examination at the coming Inspection will assemble at the Deputy Asst Adjutant General's Office at 12 noon, on the 27th inst. They must provide their own stationery.

The Mounted Rifles will parade on the afternoons of Wednesday, the 24th, and Friday, the 26th inst., at 5-30. Riding school and dismounted drill with carbines and blank ammunition for all members on the morning of Thursday and Saturday, the 25th and 27th insts., at 6.30, and in addition for those not dismissed on the morning of Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday, the 23rd, 24th, and 26th inst. Class firing, Recruits' Course and practice at Colaba on the morning of Saturday the 20th up to 9 o'clock and on the afternoon of the Saturday after 4 o'clock. Class firing for trained Volunteers at Colaba on Monday morning up to 9 o'clock, and on the afternoon of Monday and Tuesday after 4 o'clock. Members are reminded that the Troop will be inspected on the afternoon of Saturday, the 27th instant.

By order,
H. HODGKINSON, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

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Deputy-Surgeon General A. E. Dale, M.D., Abbottabad, writes :—"Some time since I obtained a pair of Pebble Spectacles from you which have given me so much satisfaction that I would be obliged by your sending me another pair. You take great pains in testing the sight, and your Pebbles are so good that I shall strongly recommend any one requiring Optical assistance to apply to you."

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SATURDAY, MARCH 20TH.
To commence at 9 o'clock.

PROGRAMME.
PART I.

1 Duett..........L'Italian in Algeri......Rossini.
Miss D.M. Limjee and Miss Wadia.
2 Duett........"Tardi si fa, Addio !"...Gounod.
Mrs. Hargrave and Mr. Chisholm.
3 Recitation .....Curfew shall not ring to-night.
Miss Bhownuggree.
4 Song ...."Comme à vingt ans"..Durand.
Mr. Wyer.
5 Song ...."Under the Sunset".....St. Quentin.
Mrs. Macmillan.
6 Song ...."Mia Madré" ....Lingi Luzzi.
Mrs. J. Cowasjee Jehanghier.
7 Song ...."It was a Dream" .. ...Cowen.
Miss Portman.

PART II.

1 Gurbi ....(Native song in Circular Steps.)
Misses Kabrajee and other ladies
2 Song............"The Hidden Casket" ...Michael Watson.
Mrs. Hargrave.
3 Violin Solo ..Canzona ....J. Raff
Mr. Freyvogel.
4 Trio ...."We are Nymphs of the Ocean Spray" ....Richards.
Mrs. Hargrave, Mrs. J. Cowasjee, and Miss Wadia.
5 Ballad..........."Le Parlate d'Amor" ..Gounod.
Mrs. Macmillan.
6 Song............"Good night beloved"...Blumenthal.
Mr. Chisholm.

The National Anthem Gujerati Version of
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by Mrs. Jehangheer, Miss Kabrajee and other ladies.

RESERVED SEATS, Rs. 4.
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At 18, Marine-street.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

HAMBLIN—March 13, at Agra, the wife of R E Hamblin, B C S, of a daughter.
MACNISH—March 15, at Greenwood, Debrooghur, Assam, the wife of Hugh Macnish, of a daughter.
THOMSON—March 11, at Singoor, Deguicherra Tea Association, the wife of J M Thomson of a daughter.

DEATHS.

DRUMMOND—March 6, at Arrah, George Drummond aged 83 years.
LOW—March 12, at Chunar, William Charles Low, Civil Engineer, Sculptor, and Agent to the firm of Hamilton & Co. Civil Engineers and Sculptors.
RONEY-DOUGAL—March 15, at No 10 Victoria Terrace, Calcutta, Richard Gerald, the dearly beloved son of Mr and Mrs R J Roney-Dougal, aged 7½ months.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1886.

FIRE-INSURANCE companies transacting business in India will be grateful for the concession made to them by Government in the reduction of the stamp duty chargeable upon re-insurance transactions to a nominal tax of one rupee on each policy which was announced in the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 11th instant. "Re-insurance" is a practice which may be said to be somewhat "caviare to the general." Most people of ordinary prudence effect an insurance against fire on their worldly goods, or, if they are in trade, on their stock and plant—unless these be of so hazardous a nature that no insurance office will take the risk—and they are therefore more or less conversant with the terms of an ordinary fire policy. But, as a rule, they know nothing of the re-arrangements of risk that may be made by the office issuing the policy. Such re-arrangements become necessary where large insurances are effected, and their nature may be made clear by an illustration. Suppose that a mill-owner wishes to insure his mills, machinery, and stock for the sum of Rs. 5,00,000. That is a large sum for which to be liable as a single risk, and insurance companies—whose principle and *raison d'être* is the distribution of risk—would refuse to undertake so heavy a liability were they not able to protect themselves by re-insurance. But this practice enables them to undertake the insurance of this or any other sum that may be required. Consequently the office to which the insurance of Rs. 5,00,000 was offered might issue a policy for that sum, but it would re-insure a portion of its liability with other companies, retaining only a portion of the total at its own risk, *viz.* Rs. 1,00,000 or Rs. 50,000, or even less according to its notions of prudence or the state of its reserve funds. Thus, if the mills in question and their contents were totally destroyed by fire, the one office with whom the insurance had been effected in the first instance would be liable for the total amount insured *viz.*, Rs. 5,00,000. But the other offices with which a portion of this amount had been re-insured would have to recoup the first office according to the amount of their policies.

Now that portion of the Indian Stamp Act of 1879, which related to the stamping of fire-insurance policies, made no distinction between transactions of ordinary or direct insurance and those of subsidiary or re-insurance, and fire policies of whatever denomination were subject to the duty of six annas per Rs. 1,000. This was manifestly unfair, and simply meant that in many cases fire insurance was taxed twice over. Thus, in the instance given, if the office originally effecting the insurance for Rs. 5,00,000 retained only one-tenth itself, re-distributing the balance of Rs. 4,50,000 among nine other offices at Rs 50,000 each, the Rs. 50,000 kept by the first office would alone escape the double duty. In 1883 a number of agents representing insurance companies in Calcutta, in memorialising Government on the subject of the stamp duties on fire policies, laid particular stress on the injustice of applying the duty to re-insurance policies. With a considerable show of reason they pointed out that re-insurance was a public convenience. They contended that it enabled people to effect insurances for large amounts with the minimum amount of trouble, whereas if they were compelled to apply to a number of different offices to dispose of one insurance, trouble would be enormously multiplied. As it was, the insurance offices incurred the trouble of distribution in a large number of cases, and when they did so it was unfair that they should be required to pay duty. Mr. R. C. Sterndale, the Collector of Calcutta, who was requested to report upon the claims of the offices to exemption from duty in this particular, considered that the offices had made out their case as regards re-insurance. "It is apparent," he says in his report, "that in the transfer of portions of the risk from one office to another commonly called re-insurance, there is but one transaction between the insurer and the insured, although there are subsidiary transactions between the several insurance offices in order to the carrying out of the main transaction. The original insurance office receives the full premium payable on the total value of the insurance, and consequently takes the full risk and responsibility in case of loss, and the full stamp-duty is paid on the principal instrument executed to secure this end. It appears to me that the first insurance and the re-insurance are in their characters analogous to the class of instruments referred to in section 6 of the Indian Stamp Act, where it is laid down that where more than one instrument is required to complete a transaction (in the case of any sale, lease or mortgage, or settlement), the principal instrument only shall be chargeable with the duty prescribed for the conveyance, lease, mortgage or settlement, and each of the other instruments shall be chargeable with a duty of one rupee of the duty (if any) prescribed for it in that schedule." The upshot is that re-insurance policies are now practically exempted from taxation, duty leviable on these documents being reduced to the nominal sum of one rupee in each case. The result should be to encourage the practice of re-insurance in this country. It is, we are informed, comparatively little known in Bombay, though the returns furnished to Government by the offices show that in that in Calcutta, in spite of the duty, re-insurances were effected to a considerable extent, especially by those offices doing the largest business. It appears that one Calcutta office paid duty on the re-insurance transactions of one year alone of Rs. 1,754. In that case at any rate it is clear that the reduction of the duty to a nominal charge will have a very appreciable effect.

The duty, as affecting re-insurances, however, was not the whole of the grievance of which the insurance companies complained. They pointed out that the incidence of the tax on policies of all kinds was unequal—pressing with special severity on short-period insurances—*i.e.* insurances effected for terms of less than twelve months. The duty leviable under the Act took no account of contracts made for less than a year, and hence a policy for Rs. 1,00,000 covering risk for one month paid just the same duty as a policy for a similar amount paid for one year. The premium in the one case might be only Rs. 62-8, and in the other Rs. 250 ; but in both cases the duty would be the same *viz.* Rs. 37-8. This the companies contended, was obviously unfair. The premium in both cases should be taken as representing the commercial value of the transaction, and if it was the intention of the Government that the duty of 6 annas per £1,000 should be an *ad-valorem* tax, it signally failed in this particular when applied to short-period insurances. In the example given, for instance, in the one case it amounted to fifteen per cent., while in the other it exceeded fifty per cent. of the premium. After a full consideration of the question Government have admitted that the further amendment of the Act is desirable, and the President in Council signifies his readiness to accept the proposals of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to make a special provision under the Act for short-period insurances. These proposals are placed before the public with the view of inviting discussion by persons interested in the matter, and we have no doubt that many of the representatives of insurance offices in Bombay will avail themselves of the opportunity to make known their views to Government. There is, we believe, an Association of Insurance Agents in Bombay, which will, doubtless, have something to say on the subject. The proposition is apparently to meet the case of short-period insurances by imposing a fractional duty, in some measure proportionate to the term for which the insurance runs. A new principle, however, is introduced in the shape of a tax on renewals, when these do not go beyond twelve months. Whether this will be an improvement on the present state of things or not is a question that we must leave to experts to decide. We, however, congratulate the insurance companies on having gained one point in the reduction of the duty on re-insurances, and we hope that the other question at issue will be settled in a manner that will be satisfactory to all concerned.

THE *Spectator*, in commenting upon the arrangement with Messrs. Cook for the conveyance of Indian pilgrims to Mecca, says that it may raise a difficulty about some Hindu pilgrimages, and it asks—"Are Messrs. Cook to undertake the pilgrimages to Juggernath, which cost annually thousands of lives ?" Without endeavouring to set limits to the enterprise of the famous tourist agents, we should say that they are not likely to be anxious for the task here recommended to them. They have not yet included village sanitation in the already comprehensive catalogue of their undertaking nor have they aspired to the honourable function of scavengers of sacred places, even though the noblest of the Orissa Rajas is proud to fill the hereditary office of mehta of the temple at Puri. Yet they must do this and much more than this if they ever accept from the Government of India the management of the pilgrim traffic to Puri. It would be a more arduous task than that which the Mecca undertaking will impose upon them, responsible though that will be. It would mean the gathering together of at least ninety thousand people in each year, conducting them by many and devious ways to a city which is three hundred miles from the nearest railway, and to a festival which falls at the beginning of the rainy season. The getting of them there would be a great achievement, and greater still would be the getting of them back, when the rains had set in, and the rivers were swollen and often impassable. In Puri itself they would have to solve the problem how to shelter ninety thousand people in any air that was not pestilential in a city built for five thousand. One needs strong sympathy with Mr. Herbert Spencer's preference for private enterprise as against State management to think that Messrs. Cook would succeed where others have failed. The mortality of the pilgrims to the temple of Juggernath at Puri is each year not less than twelve thousand, much of it being the result of overcrowding in the sacred city itself. The rest stands, for the most part, for deaths on the return journey, which no precaution on the part of the conductors would deprive of its character as one long course of misery and sickness and death. The work would be so uninviting that we should be surprized if even the inventors of personally-conducted pilgrimage did not shrink from it. And, of course, Puri is not the only sacred place which would need to be brought within the range of their operations. The great fair at Burdwan, though a less frequent, has at times been an even more potent cause of mischief than the car festival, and if pilgrimages to Burdwan were to be made personally-conducted how could we refuse Messrs. Cook the management of the arrangements for the prolonged Sindvast fair at Nasik, or of the responsibility for the epidemics to which the sanctity of that holy city gives rise ?

A RECENT reviewer of Sir Henry Sumner Maine's work on "Popular Government" recommends that it be placed in the list of text-books prescribed by the Indian universities. The obvious answer to this is that Sir Henry Maine must not be taken up by the university authorities if Mr. John Morley, who has just prepared a trenchant answer to his book, is neglected. And, besides Mr. Morley's criticism, there are the objections which an American politician, Mr. Godkin, has taken to much that Sir Henry Maine has said about democracy in the United States, so that a respectable body of literature on the subject has already been put together. It is, of course, not exclusively for academic reasons that Sir Henry Maine's book is recommended as a university text-book for India. The awakening intellect of the country, we are told, is being fast ruined by political abstractions, and some wholesome corrective must be applied. But as the declared object of university teaching is something different from the propagation of political truth, there is no urgent reason why Sir Henry Maine should be invited into our college class-rooms to confute Mr. Chamberlain and to put Indian students on their guard against Mr. Jesse Collings. Nevertheless intelligent young Indians who think that they have found out all about it through reading Mr. John Bright's speeches might do worse than place some of the maxims of the too cosmopolitan liberalism which they have picked up under the fierce light which Sir Henry Maine throws upon the demerits and dangers of democratic government.

OUR special correspondent at Mandalay has proceeded to Bhamo, whence he will write, giving a full description of the state of affairs at that remote point of the frontier.

FASHIONABLE WEDDING AT POONA.

IN spite of its being the middle of the hot, dusty, dreary month of March there was a large and fashionable gathering in St. Paul's Church, Poona, on Monday evening last, the 15th, to witness the marriage of Miss Sybil Cameron Brock, daughter of the Rev. Canon Brock, Vicar of Brodsworth, to Mr. George Boudrey O'Donnell, Lieutenant, 3rd Bombay Light Infantry. The bridegroom, accompanied by Mr. G. de S. DeLisle, arrived at the church at a little before 5 o'clock, and took his place in the chancel to await the arrival of the bride. Punctually at 5 o'clock Miss Brock walked up the aisle of the church on the arm of her brother-in-law, Mr. Ozanne. The bride was robed in a dress of soft white satin made with square train and trimmed with lace and orange blossoms. A wreath of the same emblematic flowers and tulle veil prettily arranged falling over the face completed the picture. Behind the bride walked her bridesmaids—five in number—Miss Netta Green, and a quartette of pretty infants of four summers or thereabouts, Louise Macmahon, Darothy Clark, Phyllis Goldie, and Florence Kirkham, all dressed alike in cream Persian lawn with mob-caps, blue sashes and high-heeled shoes, looking as though Kate Greenaway herself had dressed them. They carried little baskets of flowers and wore pretty brooch fastenings to their sashes, the gifts of the bridegroom. These charming maids added greatly to the prettiness of the scene, the pale colours of their costumes mingling sweetly with the soft tints of the ladies' hot-weather dresses, and with the bright military uniforms. The marriage service of the English Church was impressively read by the Revd. Mr. Clark, and the responses of the bride and bridegroom were given in a clear and audible voice. As the bride and bridegroom and wedding-party left the church, Miss Clark played in most spirited style Mendelssohn's Wedding-March ; the same young lady having conducted the choral service, which added to the brightness without at all deducting from the solemnity of the ceremony. The party then drove to Mr. Ozanne's bungalow, where the toast of the evening "The health of Mr. and Mrs. O'Donnell" was proposed by Mr. E. F. Candy, the judge of Poona, in a happy and humorous speech which delighted every one. He introduced himself as one of Mr. and Mrs. Ozanne's oldest friends, and though he could not, as is commonly said on such occasions, say he had watched the bride with increasing interest in the formation of her character from the time when she was a pet in short frocks till of late when she had been the sweet solace to the declining years of an aged relative, he could say that he could quite fancy all this. The speaker then alluded to the free and open-air life led by Europeans in India, rendering it so easy to read and judge of character ; and in happiest phrases, he congratulated Mr. O'Donnell on having won for his wife one who for kind unselfish disposition, and cheery sympathy might be said to be deservedly regarded with affection by all who knew her. The speaker amusingly alluded to the harrowed feelings—the ploughed and harrowed feelings—of Mr. Ozanne, the Director of Agriculture, now called upon to lose his sister-in-law from his household ! Mr. Candy then caused great merriment by suddenly assuming his official capacity and trying the bridegroom before a jury of ladies and gentlemen and pronouncing sentence in Sessions-Court style,—sentence of banishment to Karakwasla, the Patmos of the happy couple, for the space of ten days, with a strong recommendation to mercy on account of previous good conduct. Mr. O'Donnell replied for himself and his wife in a few soldierly words charged with feeling. The health of the charming bridesmaids was then drunk, and soon after the bride and bridegroom left amid showers of rice and slippers and hearty good wishes. The bride looked equally pretty in her simple travelling dress of brown, with hat to match, as in the bridal robe ; and the guests all agreed that Poona, though such a favourite haunt of Hymen, had never seen a happier wedding. All smiles—no tears—not even the mother's accustomed tears over the "white funeral of a single life," but leaving rather the reflection that

"At last she set herself to man
Like perfect music unto noble words."

Among the guests were—Mr. and Mrs. Robertson, Colonel and Mrs. and the Misses Green, Colonel and Mrs. La Touche, Mr. and Mrs. Candy, Colonel Moore, Mr. Fleet, Mr. A. B. Steward, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Clark, Rev. Mr. Cane, Colonel and Mrs. Pritchard, Mr. and Mrs. Oxenham, Dr. T. Cooke, Mr. and Mrs. Kirkham, Dr. Salaman, Mr. Symonds, Mr. Burke, Mrs. Cromartie, Colonel Maunder, Dr. and Mrs. H. Cook, Mr. and Mrs. Baggallay, Major Reilly, Captain and Mrs. Reilly, Major and Mrs. Heath, Mr. De Lisle, Captain and Mrs. Macmahon, Captain Monteith, Mr. and Mrs. Hullah, Captain and Mrs. Beckham, Mr. Colombe, Mr. Selby, Mr. Leslie Brock, Captain and Mrs. Goldie, and all the native officers of the 3rd N. I.

THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

THE extension of the line from Secunderabad to Mutwara near the abandoned cantonment of Warungul (famed for its carpet manufacture), which was begun early in 1885, has now become an accomplished fact. The end of February saw the whole railroad completed, and it only now remains for the chief administrative authorities to go along the line, kick a rail here, poke a telegraph post there, and squint along the curves in some other place, and declare that thenceforth the concern may safely be opened to the public, when the blessings of this great stride taken by the country under the rule of the enlightened Prince will begin to flow out to the people. Mutwara is intended to be the junction from which one line will stretch out to the Singareni coal-fields of which so much is thought and written by the British engineers-in-chief of State lines which are converging to meet the Nizam's further proposed extensions. The other line from Mutwara will be in the direction of Chanda, where other coal-beds exist. The importance of these railroad enterprises cannot be overstated in their bearing on the future of both the British and the Nizam's territories. Numerous branches of industry which have all but decayed in the latter regions show already symptoms of revival at the prospect of speedy and cheap transit to paying marts ; but what is of the first importance is, the certainty of the tranquillizing influence upon the condition of that part of the Deccan where turbulent and idle vagabondage is the rule. It is an assurance of the ability which exists in the ranks of the officers of the Nizam's D. P. W. that quite a number who have been engaged on the construction of the new line are deputed for that duty from the Department. The Chief Engineer, of course, is an officer of the British D. P. W., and so is Mr. Molesworth (son of the Consulting Engineer of the India Government), who, and Mr. G. N. Taylor, his able and energetic assistant Engineer, have been the foremost figures in the laying down of the permanent way as well as in the not less important earthwork, laying out, &c. To finish up the linking and running of eighty-five miles of rail, and that in the teeth of every disadvantage in the way of deserting coolies, the exhaustion of sleepers and rails, the breaking down and other mishaps of locomotives, irregularity of trains with material, and almost every unfortunate drawback, in the short period of four months, is a feat to be recorded, but those two officers aver that they will on certain conditions do the further extensions much quicker. They have certainly proved a right to be believed on the score of ability.

THE PACHORA GINNING AND PRESSING COMPANY.

THE annual general meeting of this company was held yesterday afternoon in the Fort. Mr. Hormusjee Nusserwanjee Vakeel presided.

The report of the directors was read. It stated that owing to the cotton crop having been very unsatisfactory and short of the usual expectation last season, the company carried on its operations at a great disadvantage. The result of the work done yielded an income of Rs. 13,411-1-8, whereas the expenditure amounted to Rs. 24,852-5-5 the company sustained a loss of Rs. 11,304-3-9. Notwithstanding this it was quite willing to carry the undertaking and pay to the shareholders the interest guaranteed by them, viz., at the rate of 9 per cent. All the directors except Mr. Mithor Lalljee, the report stated, had resigned.

The office bearers being elected, the report was adopted and a dividend at the rate of 9 per cent. declared. A vote of thanks to the chirmam concluded the proceedings.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Nizam, Capt. W. J. Webber, sailed yesterday for London with the European mails and the following additional passengers :—
FOR LONDON.—Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Hubbard and Mr. Felton.
FOR SUEZ.—Vicomte Trevenuec.

ROYAL BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

TELEGRAMS.

BOMBAY TROOPS FOR BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, March 19.

The 7th Bombay Infantry, at Ahmednuggur, has been warned for immediate service in Burma. The regiment is to embark at Madras in a few days.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE SECESSIONS FROM THE BRITISH CABINET.

LONDON, March 19.

Messrs Chamberlain and Trevelyan remain firm, notwithstanding Mr. Gladstone's endeavours to induce them to reconsider their resignation.

THE BRITISH NAVY.

Mr. J. T. Hibbert, the Secretary to the Admiralty, in introducing his Navy estimates in the House of Commons, said that the Government had twenty armoured and twenty-five unarmoured ships, besides fifty-four torpedo boats now building.

THE PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE RULES.

In the House of Commons, last night, Government introduced the rules of procedure as reported by the Select Committee appointed to consider the question.

The rules are based upon the same lines as the Conservative proposals on the same subject.

THE EGYPTIAN GARRISON FOR SUAKIN.

CAIRO, March 18.

The difficulty which had arisen between Sir H. Drummond Wolff and Mouktar Pasha respecting the officering of the Egyptian garrison at Suakin has been settled, Ahmed Mouktar Pasha having finally agreed to the appointment of British officers.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE COMMUNE IN FRANCE.

PARIS, March 19.

The anniversary of the Commune of 1871 was celebrated yesterday and passed off tranquilly in Paris. Serious riots of Socialists and the unemployed took place, however, at Liege where the rioters did great damage to property, smashing windows and sacking the shops and creating the greatest alarm. The Gendarmes, who were obliged to make several charges with the bayonet on the mob before order could be restored, succeeded in making one hundred arrests.

RUSSIA AND PRINCE ALEXANDER.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 19.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* publishes an article on the Roumelian question, in which it insists upon Prince Alexander renouncing his demand to be appointed Governor-General of Roumelia for life.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, March 18.

The Hall Line steamer Eden Hall left here this morning.

The Anchor Line steamer Victoria arrived here from Bombay this morning.

SUEZ, March 18.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Monroe arrived here this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, March 18.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats steady.

The London Cotton market closed firm.

Good Fair Dhollera ... 4

The Manchester market has been quiet.

4 per cent.	Rupee Paper	73
4½ "	"	75⅞
3 "	Consols for account	100½
3½ "	Sterling Loan	101¼
4½ "	French Rentes	109¼
Bar Silver		46 13-16

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total Bullion £21,100,000. Dec. £200,000. Public Deposits £9,700,000. Inc. £1,000,000. Other Deposits £25,500,000. Inc. £2,900,000. Other Securities £24,600,000. Inc. £4,000,000. Notes and Gold £14,600,000. Unchanged. The Bank's reserve is 41 per cent. of the liabilities.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(March 19.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

America.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

China.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Rangoon, March 18.—Tavoy route to Bangkok interrupted beyond British frontier.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, March 18.

10 p.m.	77·4

FRIDAY, March 19.

6 a.m.	73·4
10 a.m.	80·4
2 p.m.	81·4
4 p.m.	81·4

Our readers scarcely need reminding of the concert in aid of Lady Reay's Fund, which is to be given to-night in the drawing-room of Readymoney House. The room is admirably adapted for an entertainment of this kind, as will be remembered by those who were present at a reception given there some years ago to Sir James Fergusson, when a company of about seven hundred assembled.

Another of Messrs. Cook and Son's moonlight excursions takes place this evening. As on Wednesday, the party will leave the Apollo Bunder in the steamer Godavery at 8-30 p. m., returning at 11-30. For the convenience of the passengers tramcars will await the return of the vessel at the Apollo Bunder.

The success of the cycling contests this afternoon is assured. So many entries have been made that Mr. Crowder has doubled the number of prizes. There will now be two prizes in the bicycle contest, and two in the tricycle, together with a prize in a separate race for native cyclists. Thirty entries have already been received, and it is probable that several more competitors will come forward before the races commence. The competitors should assemble on the Oval in front of the High Court at 3-30. The first race will take place at 4 punctually. Mr. Crowder's prizes are now on view at Messrs. Soundy and Co.'s.

The 7th Bombay Infantry, which has been warned for active service in Burma, is under the command of Colonel C. S. Sturt. The other officers are Lieutenant-Colonel E. Cunningham, S. C., 2nd-in-command (with 10th Bombay L. I.); and Captain H. E. Penton, the Wing Commander; Lieutenant C. F. S. Alban, S. C. (Adjutant); Lieutenant P. J. H. Aplin, S. C. (N.-W. Frontier Transport, Jacobabad); Lieutenant J. C. Holloway, S. C., and Lieutenant J. A. H. Crawford, Wing Officers; Surgeon H. P. Jervis, medical officer; Lieutenant Colonel P. H. Greig (officiating 2nd in command) Major W. C. Black, S. C., Lieutenant D. B. Thomson, (East Yorks. Regiment), and Lieutenant A. P. A. Elphinstone (Royal Warwick Regiment), attached.

The Prince's Dock extension works afford employment to a large army of coolies. The daily average number of men and women working on the dock and quarries last month was 7,930; the greatest number in one day being 9,457.

A telegram to the Allahabad paper says that Lord Northbrook has been appointed Chairman of the Committee for Inquiry into the administration of India. The place was offered to Lord Hartington, but declined by him.

Sir Oliver St. John with the Amir-ul-Mulk of Chitral has arrived in Calcutta.

It is stated that the Viceroy has drawn up a special minute on Burma, in which for the benefit of his colleagues in Council and for the guidance of the home authorities he had set forth all the necessary details regarding the administrative arrangements he recently made for governing Upper Burma.

Owing to the continued absence of Raja Amir Hussan from the Legislative Council on account of illness, the Oudh Rent Bill will not be brought up for reference to the Select Committee at to-morrow's Council meeting, the last of the Calcutta session. The consideration of the Bill will probably be delayed in consequence for some time to come.

The Bishop of Calcutta has arrived in Allahabad, and will be the guest of our Lieutenant-Governor during his stay. That stay seems likely to be prolonged for some days, during which His Lordship's hands will be full.

Mr. H. Thirkell White has been appointed to be Secretary to the Chief Commissioner for Upper Burma.

The mutilation of telegrams from Burma has been a fruitful source of complaint in every newspaper office in India. We may now; however, expect an improvement, nine expert signallers having recently been sent from Madras to reinforce the staff in Burma.

A Mr. Ross, of the Telegraph Department in Burma, seems to have fallen into temptation. At the time when troops were ordered to the frontier, officers transmitting telegrams sent them bearing as, at the moment, they had not money to defray the cost. Ross subsequently collected the cost of all such telegrams; and instead of crediting the amounts in his cash-book, made use of them, it is alleged, for private purposes. The defalcations amount to a considerable sum.

The thanks of the Government of India have been sent to Colonel Sladen for his services in Upper Burma. One of the prize steamers has also been named the "Sladen" in his honour.

During the Viceroy's recent tour, the Countess of Dufferin had many opportunities of hearing of the working of the branches, and both in Madras and Burma found active preparations being made to carry out the objects of the Association. Some of the Foreign officers who attended the Delhi Manœuvres have made most liberal donations to the Fund. Within the last month the late Viceroy and the Marchioness of Ripon have become life members; the name of the Maharajah Holkar of Indore has been added to the roll of Vice-Presidents; and the Rajah G. V. Gajpati of Vizagapatam has become a life Councillor.

During the Viceroy's forthcoming visit to Durbhunga Her Excellency will lay the foundation-stone of the new dispensary the Maharajah intends building for women and children. At Allahabad active steps are being taken to arrange for a Women's Hospital to be entirely under female management. It is proposed considerably to increase the accommodation available for women patients and students attending the Medical School at the Agra Hospital. In Calcutta a great stride has been gained for the training of lady doctors by the recent decision of the Bengal Government to grant additional facilities to female students. The liberality of the Rajah of Ulwar in placing the proceeds of the sale of the Ulwar Exhibits at the coming Indian Exhibition at the disposal of the Central Committee will certainly draw marked attention in England to the work of the National Association in India.

It is announced that the organisation of the new Burma police is to take the form of two levies, each 400 strong, to be composed, one wholly of Punjabis, the other of Hindustanis. Lieutenant Gastrell, of the 24th Punjab Infantry, gets command of the former, and Lieutenant Loch, 1st Bengal Infantry, of the latter. These bodies will be specially for frontier work. For the military and district police, to be commanded by police officers, 2,200 rank and file with 40 native officers will be raised for service in Upper Burma, and 1,030 with 16 native officers for Lower Burma. Volunteering for these forces is thrown open to all classes of the native infantry except the Goorkhas.

In the North-West Provinces and Oudh, the proportion of Mahomedan scholars attending the different classes of schools appears to be larger than that of the Hindus, as regards both males and females. In the former, about 40 per 1,000 are under instruction, whilst the Hindus number only 26 per 1,000. Among the girls, 25 Mahomedans in every 1,000 are at school, whilst only seven in the same number of Hindus attend. Turning to the colleges, the results are nearly equal, for the Hindus send up nine students out of every 100,000 pupils under twenty years of age, while the Mahomedans send eight. In the secondary schools the Mahomedans again come to the front, as nine out of every 1,000 boys of their community are being thus educated, whilst the percentage of Hindus is only five.

Some of the passed students of the Calcutta School of Art obtain their living by portrait painting, but none of them have attained any very high skill. The usual charges are said to be from Rs. 100 to Rs. 500 for a full-size portrait.

In India there are two classes of mythological paintings, characterised by superior and inferior work. We learn from the *Journal of Indian Art* that the art still exists in Jeypore; but in Bengal it seems to have given place to the cheap lithographic prints turned out by the Art Studio of Calcutta. The Art Studio is an association formed by a number of passed students of the Government School of Art. The subjects being taken from Hindu mythology are interesting; but the style is European. Until recently the studio was prospering, but copies of its drawings printed in England are now selling in the market at one-tenth their original price. This has caused much loss to the studio, which cannot compete with the chromo-lithographs imported from England.

Regarding the dacoity on Mr. Garstin, C.S.I., it may be mentioned that not a single instance has hitherto been known to have occurred in which a European was robbed, or assaulted, on the road where the occurrence took place. The last case of dacoity, in which a native—a Government official—was the victim is reported to have happened some five years ago. The road on which Mr. Garstin was attacked is lined on both sides with trees of such a size as would afford convenient shelter for robbers. The precise spot at which the attack was made was an open place, with a village not more than two furlongs distant. The offence was committed at a comparatively early hour in the night—between 9 and 10 o'clock, and it happened on a "Shandy" day, when many people usually frequent the road from Periakolam. The whole of the property of which Mr. Garstin was robbed was found scattered on the ground at a distance of about 100 yards from the scene of the attack. It consisted of wearing apparel, sheets, gold buttons, handkerchiefs, boots, a portmanteau, and a railway bag. A few razors and other trifling articles are missing, but it appeared from the above facts that loot was not the object of the attack.

The official report for January, 1886, on the prospects of the wheat and oilseed crops of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh is as follows:—"In the Meerut, Rohilkhand, and Agra Divisions there was rain amounting to about one inch. Good but partial showers also fell in the Lucknow, Fyzabad, and Sitapur Divisions. Irrigation has been much less resorted to than usual, and much labour and expenditure has thus been saved. Hail is reported from different parts, but has done no injury. Rust showed itself in the wheat here and there in consequence of the cloudy weather and damp easterly winds, but it was slight, the crop was too young to suffer much from it, and the rain that followed washed it away. The rapeseed was here and there threatened with a fungoid disease called variously *lassi* and *mohu*, but appears to have escaped without much damage."

A case has occurred in Calcutta which forcibly illustrates the severity of sentences of courts-martial. It will be remembered that Gunner Liddicoat, of the 3-1 Scotch Division, Royal Artillery, was tried at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court held in December last, on a charge of murder. There was a further charge of having "caused the death of a person by doing a rash and negligent act not amounting to culpable homicide." It appeared at the trial that, on the occasion when the affair took place, Liddicoat was seen pacing up and down a verandah in Fort William, carrying a loaded carbine in his hand. The man was at the time in an excited and unnatural condition. Sergeant Atkins made a rush at Liddicoat and grasped the muzzle of the carbine, and almost the same instant the charge exploded. Atkins was severely wounded, and died within a few days. It transpired in the course of the trial that a few months previously Liddicoat had been treated in the Military Hospital for mental derangement, and that from thence he had been sent to Darjiling on sick leave. The jury, after retiring for a few minutes, acquitted the prisoner, considering upon the evidence that the occurrence was accidental, or, at any rate, that the evidence was insufficient to prove the contrary. Liddicoat was next brought before a court-martial at the Fort on the following charges:—First, that he had loaded his carbine with ball in the barrack-room to the danger of non-commissioned officers and men. Secondly, that, he disobeyed the order of the Battery Sergeant Major in not putting down the carbine when loaded. Thirdly, that he had struck with his carbine Bombadier Munt. He was found guilty on these charges, and sentenced to suffer penal servitude for ten years.

MILITARY NEWS.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. E. H. Smyth, Commanding 2nd Battalion, East Yorkshire Regiment, has been granted leave to England on urgent private affairs for six months.

Captain W. Christie, Army Pay Department, Paymaster, 2nd Battalion Norfolk Regiment, has been granted six months' leave to England.

The lascars and other native establishments employed in the Fort at Morar have been transferred to Rawal Pindi arsenal.

Lieutenant F. E. Green, No. 1 Battery, 1st Brigade, London Division, Campbellpore, has been transferred to the No. 8 Battery, 4th Brigade, Royal Artillery at Agra.

Captain P. Low, Army Pay Department, late 2nd Scottish Rifles, has arrived in India.

Lieutenants L. G. Watkins and W. H. Robinson, No. 3 Battery, 1st Brigade, Scottish Division, Royal Artillery, have been transferred to the No. 5 Battery, 1st Brigade, Lancashire Division, now *en route* to Fort William from Gwalior.

Major C. H. St. Paul, 4th Battalion, Rifle Brigade, Chakrata, has been granted fifteen months' leave to England on private affairs.

Lieutenant F. de B. Young has been ordered to rejoin his battery, the 5th Welsh Division, at Allahabad, from Gwalior.

Major H. T. B. Evans, 1st Battalion, the East Lancashire Regiment, has been granted fifteen months' leave to England.

Major G. H. C. Dyce, Wing Commander, 21st Punjab Infantry, has been appointed to officiate as Deputy Assistant Adjutant at the Presidency, *vice* Captain Dening, proceeded with his regiment, the 26th Punjab Infantry, on service to Bhamo.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. L'E. H. Holmes, Bengal Staff Corps, has been appointed officiating 2nd in Command, 1st Bengal Cavalry, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel T. B. M. Glasscock, on furlough.

Captain P. E. Sheehan, Paymaster, 1st South Yorkshire Regiment, has been transferred to his old battalion, the 2nd Scottish Rifles.

Captain C. Sandes, Paymaster, 2nd Worcestershire Regiment, on arrival in India, has been posted to the 2nd Hampshire Regiment.

Colonel B. Walton, C.I.E., Superintendent and Agent for Army Clothing, Bengal, vacates that appointment on completion of tenure on the 1st proximo, and proceeds to England on one year's furlough. Colonel Walton commanded the Presidency Volunteers for many years, and was very much liked by them.

The married families of the No. 5 Battery, 1st Brigade, Lancashire Division, Royal Artillery, arrived at Calcutta on Saturday from Gwalior, under the command of Captain White-Jervis.

The No. 9 Battery, 1st Brigade, Eastern Division, Royal Artillery, which has been temporarily garrisoning Fort William, left Calcutta, for Ferozepore, on the 15th instant.

The depôt of the 2nd Battalion, the Liverpool Regiment, under the command of Major Newington, is to leave Fort William, for Cawnpore, on the 16th March. The married families also leave with the depôt.

The Bengal Native Army, to the extent of 15 per cent., will be allowed furlough between 15th March and 15th October.

Brigadier-General Farrington, Commanding the Presidency District, accompanied by Major G. Dyce, D. A. A. G., proceed on inspection duty to Dorunda and Buxar on the 13th instant.

Captain W. S. Walford, No. 9 Battery, 1st Brigade, Eastern Division, has been posted for duty to No. 3 (Mountain) Battery, 1st Brigade, South Irish Division.

MAHOMEDAN REPRESENTATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I quite agree with the suggestion made in your columns that the Corporation should elect a European gentleman as their next chairman. Dr. Cook is a most valuable president of the Town Council, and presuming that his services will be secured for that body for another term, Captain Morland, I think, is the most eligible personage for the chairmanship of the Corporation. He is a thoroughly representative man, and has a vast experience of the business of this great city which is the most essential quality for the office in question. I am of opinion (as a native member of the Corporation) that both European *and* native gentlemen of the Corporation are thoroughly at one in giving the responsible office to a European for the next term on the give-and-take principle and as an act of fair play. Such being the current feeling, Captain Morland's appointment, if made, promises to be a unanimously acceptable one. Now, as regards the elections to the Town Council itself, perhaps, you will allow me to say that "*new good blood*" should be the motto of the new Corporation. It is true that some of the retiring Town Councillors are excellent members, but as a veteran corporator has jocosely remarked "no one has a right of making his seat on the Town Council a part of his ancestral property" by sticking to it like a leech. Most of the present members of the Town Council have retained their seats ever since its formation, that is to say, from the very date of the constitution of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay. This is scarcely fair to the public at large and especially to the other members of the Corporation. But the remedy mainly lies with the members themselves, and it remains to be seem what they will do at the ensuing elections. Besides infusing "new blood" into the Council, I think it is incumbent upon us to return a fair proportion of representation from every community. No preponderence whatever should be allowed to any particular section of the community whose representatives our public bodies are supposed to be. These remarks apply to several public bodies and particularly to the Bombay Port Trust. Some of the native members of this institution have been allowed to remain on it uninterruptedly for a series of years to the prejudice of others equally—if not more—able and deserving men. The Mahomedans particularly suffer from these anomalies because their representation in the Port Trust and the Town Council—not to speak in the Legislative Council—has been confined to one member only in each. If I may be pardoned to mention some names—which is unavoidable to some extent—a member of such firm as, say, Messrs. Visram Ebrahim and Co. would be a useful addition to the Port Trustees of the Town Council. So far as the Port Trust income on imports or exports from any individual firm is concerned, that contributed by Messrs. Visram Ebrahim and Co. is the largest in India. It is therefore for the Government to determine whether it is not high time for some one from this firm or any other Mahomedan family of position to be asked to join the Trust as well as the Town Council in addition to the representation the Mahomedans may be able to secure in the latter body at the hands of the Corporation. The Bombay public ought to be really thankful that our benign Government have a hand in the Municipal Elections of this important city, because their nominations usually remedy a great many blundersor, at any rate, minimize the mischief. In the Port Trust of course all the nominations are in their own hands just as in the case of the Legislative Council, and these two institutions must be excluded as far as possible from this part of my argument. Some people have lately been advocating the respective rights of the various communities in the Corporation: at any rate, various names have been suggested, but I believe the general opinion is that, if Government include anything like the following names in their nomination of sixteen corporators, which they are entitled to appoint, all requirements will be met, and every section of the public satisfied as nearly as it is possible to bring about such a desirable state of affairs:—Messrs. M. A. Rogay, Cumrudin Tyebjee (Mr. Budrudin will not serve on the Corporation), Khan Bahadur J. D. Wadia, D. Gostling, Shantaram Narayen, Drs. G. Da Cunha or J. A. Da Gama, M. H. Hakim, Mirza Husan Khan, &c.

A MEMBER OF THE CORPORATION.

March 17.

CAMP FURNITURE.—Lightest, strong, and most portable made. The Excelsior Folding Chairs, legs fold up to size of fishing-rod, Rs. 7-8 and 9-8; Washstands, basins fold round legs, Rs. 8-8; Beds, supports close with one movement, Rs. 29-8; Tables, roll and fold into very small space, Rs. 19; Camp Crockery, Camp Cutlery, Moir's Army Rations, &c.—PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

THE BISHOP OF BOMBAY ON THE PROGRESS OF MISSIONS.

The annual meeting of the Bombay Diocesan Committee of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts was held on Thursday evening at the Cathedral High Schools under the presidency of the Bishop of Bombay. The attendance was small, comprising not more than fifty persons. Among those present were Revds. J. W. Biscoe, J. H. Lord, C. Gilder, G. Ledgard, C. King, H. Lateward, A. G. Lewis, H. N. Midwinter, P. H. Le Febvre, G. H. Lewis (secretary), G. W. Roughton, F. L. Sharpin, acting Archdeacon and E. Browne. The Hon. Mr. Justice Birdwood was prevented from attending the meeting by another engagement.

The secretary (the Rev. G. H. Lewis) read the report of the Committee. This dealt with the whole of the period since the issue of the last report in March 1884, and reviewed in detail the mission operations. Mention was made at the outset that during this time the secretaryship had changed hands no less than for several times. The most important event of the committee's work had been the organization of the conference of missionaries which had so long been felt to be a desideratum. Nothing could tend more to the promotion of the objects of the society in this diocese than the free interchange of opinion between the actual workers in the mission field and the administrative committee which would be promoted by the organization of this conference. At the end of 1885 the clerical staff of the Society in the diocese consisted of ten priests and two deacons. The committee, whilst recognising implicitly the duty of accepting this state of things and making the most of the means actually provided, could not but feel that this indicates a defect in the whole work of the Church of England, such as must be fatal to the discharge of her great functions unless it be seriously and permanently amended. That in one Presidency of the Eastern empire of Great Britain the Society which claims to embody the mind of the Church of England most adequately should be so represented must surely indicate a terrible inadequacy in that Church's conceptions of her great mission to the world. The Society, it must be fully recognised, had spared no pains to devote to this diocese its due share of the men and money available; but that the available funds should be so scanty and the total supply of labourers so inadequate, is a sore discouragement both to the toilers in the mission field and to those who worked with them as administrators. It must be acknowledged with all thankfulness, that, under circumstances so unfavourable to progress, there was much in the reports of the missions to furnish grounds for hopefulness in the future. In April, 1883, the Society was able to vote an increase of £600 to the diocese, raising the total to £5,200. Of the increment, £288 was absorbed by the increased allowances to missionaries under the revised scale of salaries adopted about the same date, leaving £312 available for the extension and improvement of the work. The grant for 1885 was the same as that for 1884, but the standing committee in England being obliged to reduce their grants for 1886 all round, that allotted to Bombay will be only £5,100. Then followed detailed accounts of the operations in Bombay (Sonapur and Kamatipura), Poona, Kolhapur, Ahmednagar and Dapoli.

The adoption of the report having been moved by Mr. J. Shepherd,

The Rev. P. H. LeFebvre, in seconding the resolution, remarked that as one of the chaplains of the Presidency he had sometimes thought their brethren of the mission considered their sympathies and co-operation somewhat cool. He assured them this was not so, but there was, as in his own district, all kinds of work which limited one's sphere of action to the localities where they had been appointed. Referring to this and previous meetings he did not think these represented the proper church work of Bombay. The laity of the city did not show that interest in the work which as ordinary Christian men and women they might be supposed to do. He had sometimes thought that the division of labour might have something to do with the comparative failure. Here in Bombay were three distinct missions—St. John's, the S. P. G., and the Church Mission. Might not these societies be organised, preserving their own individual basis for their own particular course of action? There might surely be a more central ground of meeting where one common principle of action might be acknowledged for certain general purposes of mission work regardless of whether men were high or broad or low. He did not know whether this was a higher ideal than could be achieved by human energy; but he did not see why all should not meet together simply as fellow churchmen without squabbling as it were as to their own individual grounds.

The Bishop of Bombay, before putting the resolution to the meeting, said:—The adoption of the report has been moved and seconded by gentlemen who are not themselves responsible for its contents; as one who has perhaps the largest share of responsibility for its contents I am about to say a few words upon the topics with which it deals. At the time when I last addressed a meeting of the S. P. G. within this building it was upwards of two years since I myself by personal visitation and inspection had seen what was going on in detail in the largest of our mission fields, Ahmednagar. The only visit which I had paid to that field had been paid at a time when the task of organising work for the large number of persons baptised during the famine was still quite in its infancy. The task had been undertaken with very characteristic energy and determination by Mr. Williams, who was then at the head of the mission, and by his coadjutors; but they had only had time to advance a very little way in it. Since that meeting in 1883 it has been my privilege twice again to visit that mission, once in the latter part of last year, and I spent altogether some ten or eleven weeks in journeying from village to village, holding services at different centres and generally making myself acquainted with the work which was being done. Having then seen what had been going on since that time I am very thankful to be able to say that much: although there still is on the positive side much we have to overtake and a good deal, alas! which on the negative side we have to grapple with, and overcome it is still possible to speak of very marked and distinct progress in the work of that mission. I think I need not repeat the story so often told at these meetings before, how much there still remained to do for persons who had been already brought within the faith of the church in that district. The task has been grappled with and is being still met by very systematic and very determined efforts. The result is that between 1881 when my former visit was paid and the beginning of last year when I visited it for the second time signs of progress in all places where the work had really been overtaken were most marked and encouraging. To speak first of material progress. Within that time we had built and consecrated the little mission church at the head-quarters at Ahmednagar and two smaller chapels, not as yet consecrated, had been built in two principal centres of the district work. The schools at head-quarters had grown from very small beginnings until now they are the very hope of the work we have there and, besides that, boarding-schools to feed them had been formed at two central stations in the districts. Along with this there was most marked progress in another part of the work which, although not material, still belongs more to the externals of mission work and therefore is easier to judge of than inward moral and spiritual progress about which I shall have to speak presently, *viz* that amongst our very uneducated Christians at head-quarters and in the districts a totally new conception of what was meant by public worship was prevalent, the services which so often a year ago were something which one hardly dared to think of as even possible in the rather remote future, often being characterised by a degree of heartiness and in their simpler parts by congregational character which did one's heart good as compared with what one had ever seen in that field before, and this I think is no small advance. Before we can expect people to make any real growth in that which Almighty God by His Spirit is ever ready to do for them, it is perfectly necessary there should be some adequate conception formed on their part of offering something to Almighty God. Therefore, although congregational services are far from being the be-all and end-all of our work I think so marked an advance as is visible in that respect is as sure a sign that deeper and more inward work is going on as we can possibly have. Then there was very marked advance to be seen in the intelligence and I believe also in the spiritual character of our inferior native agents. When the work was first started on its present scale I could not sufficiently admire the determination which was shown by the missionaries to make the very most of the materials ready to their hand, and yet it was a matter of constant regret that in their determination to develop it should be necessary so very often to employ as teachers men who still themselves had almost every thing to learn. The schools of which I have spoken just now are making a very great difference in that respect. They are constantly turning out boys who have had advantages totally unknown to those who were enlisted in this work at first—boys who doubtless as they go on in work will have their moral character and their power of perseverance very severely tested indeed and all of whom it is impossible that we should expect to stand the test of isolation and of the responsibility which is laid upon them of upholding the character of the Church in the places where they work but who do go into that work with something of a more adequate idea of what it involves and of what its possibilities are. Then there has been going on year after year the constant instruction given at the centres where the agents are collected every month, and this also has been telling greatly in raising their standard of intelligence and I trust in impressing upon them not simply that their work is looked after, but that they are bound to keep a clear conscience themselves with regard to that work. It is much more difficult to speak about the actual moral progress of individual Christians. This we have not of course in all cases the same means of testing, and it is impossible to speak about a subject like that with the same confidence as when one knows exactly what one is speaking about. But that such a work as has been done in that mission during these years can be thrown away as regards that which is its chief end I cannot for a moment believe. We have had—and it is characteristic of the way in which we have always tried to deal with things in the society that we have not only had but very frequently spoken about—troubles, scandals, failings away, but wherever it has [illegible] been really possible to undertake the work it is impossible to go about among the people without observing progress—real but slow progress among those who constitute the great problem of the work, who had been brought into the Church of Christ as adults, and far more hopeful progress of those who being children of Christian parents have themselves had greater advantages. But about these things coming to speak diffidently, cautiously, to make one's first object not to go beyond the things one personally knows, say I no more than that by God's blessing progress is going forward in spite of the difficulties and disadvantages of which you have just heard. I say that with the more confidence because it has been my continual experience of the missionaries engaged in that particular field that they are always themselves more disposed to minimise and understate the results of their work than ever to indulge in a single hyperbolical expression about that which by God's grace they are enabled to do in their Master's name. I have spoken more particularly about this field because it is the one of one of which I have had the largest opportunity of observing. I am bound to say to some degree we have been obliged to rob other mission fields in order to try to meet the needs of Ahmednagar. At Kolhapur and Dapoli, the missionaries have been working single-handed with the terrible drawback that always entails of finding how impossible it is at the same time to do justice to the needs of the Christian congregation at head-quarters and to carry on aggressive evangelistic work in the districts. It still remains a humiliation to us that in the city of Bombay we have not (as certainly we ought to have if the Church of England were in the least rising to its responsibility here) a strong Mahrati or Guzerati staff. It is only since Mr. Lateward's return late in last year that we have even had a Mahratti missionary in Bombay at all during the time under review. Speaking generally then of the report before you I may say of it that with all humility we may speak of real progress and progress along the lines which in speech after speech on these occasions I have indicated as those along which for the present we must be content to work. Rather let us see progress in the development and building up of the nascent Christianity which does exist among us than in the way of attempting further extension of work to which already we have been finding it impossible to do justice. But where it is possible to speak of progress at all there we have reason to believe that the efforts we are making utterly inadequate as we are aware the workers should be the first to acknowledge that they are, are still being acknowledged in this by Him in Whose name the said work is done. (Applause.)

The resolution was then adopted and after the conclusion of some formal business, the proceedings were closed with the benediction.

BOMBAY RACES, 1886.

FIFTH DAY.

The following horses will start for this day's races:—

First Race.—4-30 p.m.—"Galloway Handicap." Distance 1 mile.

Thakore Saheb of Rajkote's g a g Robin Gray, 6st 12lb, Native.
Mr. Maurice's b a g Deception, 7st 10lb, Native.
Aga Moochool Sha's b a g Melton, 7st 4lb, Native.
Aga Jehangeer Sha's b a g Sha Baz, 8st 10lb, Cassim.
H. H. Aga Khan's g a p Shamshad, 7st 10lb, Kendall.
Hyderabad Confederacy's g a g Honeysuckle, 8st. Wool.
" b a g Sir John 8st, Ahmed.

Second Race.—4-50 p.m.—"Pony Handicap." Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr. Maurice's g a h Phantom, 7st 4lb, Native.
Mr. Pease's b a h Crucifix, 7st, Native.
Mr. S. A. W's b a p Rejected, 8st 7lb, Ahmed.

Third Race.—5-20 p. m.—"Starter's Stakes." Distance 1 mile.

Mr. Ebrahim Minie's, b a c Carol, 8st 3lb, Oomer.
Mr. Abdoola Fariz's c a g Acrobat, 8st 10lb, Wool.
Mr. M. R. Cohain's g a g Mejdi, 8st 10lb, Kendall.
Mr. Maurice's g a g Arthur, 8st, Native.
Jassim bin Feed's g a h Shamlan 8st 5lb, Rowjee.

Fourth Race.—5-45 p.m. "Handicap." Distance 1¼ mile.

Hyderabad Confederacy's g a g Honeysuckle, 7st, Wool.
Hyderabad Confederacy's b a g Sir John, 7st, Native.
Mr Cook's ch a h Royal Chief, 9st, 10lb.
Mr. Abdool Rahmon's c a g Little Wonder, 8st Oomer
Mr. Walis's g a h Toocan, 8st 12lb.
Mr. Maurice's b a h Romeo, 7st, Native.

Fifth Race.—6-15 p. m.—"Bedwin Stakes" Distance ½ mile.

Sala Jungee's c a h Brandy, 9st.
Hajee Baropee's g a h Hyder, 9st.
Jassin bin Feed's g a h Sooltan, 9st.
Jowads' c a h Foratte, 9st.
Jassum Dukeels' b a h Quoitt, 9st.
Hussain Budder's g a c Open Bay, 9st.
Hussain Budder's g a h Mundil, 9st.
Mirja Ahmed's c a h Mirza, 9st.
Abdool Kedaree's b a h Gazi, 9st.

The lottery office at Byculla was very well attended last night, and speculation was brisk. The lotteries for the several events for this day's races were soon filled up. The result of the lotteries is as follows, and the favourites may be selected as they sold.

		Rs.
Galloway Handicap.—100 Tickets at...Rs. 5 each		500
Robin Gray	sold for	5
Deception	"	150
Melton	"	20
Sha Baz	"	30
Shamshad	"	70
Hyderabad Confedracy stable		100
Total value of lottery...Rs.		875

Galloway Handicap.—A second lottery of 100 tickets at Rs. 5 each		500
Robin Grey	sold for	5
Deception	"	130
Melton	"	10
Sha Baz	"	25
Shamshad	"	90
Hyderabad Confedracy stable		130
Total value of lottery...Rs.		890

		Rs.
Pony Handicap.—50 Tickets at Rs. 5 each..		250
Phantom, sold for		80
Crucifix	"	25
Rejected	"	55
Total value of lottery...Rs.		410

		Rs.
Starters Stakes.—50 Tickets at Rs. 5 each		250
Carol	sold for	65
Acrobat	"	70
Mejdi	"	50
Arthur	"	20
Shamlam	"	35
Total value of lottery...Rs.		490

		Rs.
1¼ Mile Handicap.—100 Tickets at Rs. 5 each		500
Hyderabad Confederacy, sold for		130
Royal Chief	"	80
Little Wonder	"	110
Toocan	"	165
Romeo	"	25
Total value of lottery...Rs.		1,010

		Rs.
Bedwin Stakes.—40 Tickets at Rs. 5 each ...		200
Brandy	sold for	7
Hyder	"	40
Sooltan	"	15
Faratte	"	46
Quoitt	"	14
Open Bay	"	44
Mundil	"	45
Mirza	"	16
Gazi	"	19
Total value of lottery...Rs.		446

THE LATE COLONEL BARROW.

The remains of the late Colonel Barrow of the 19th Hussars, brought home from Egypt on Sunday Feb. 21 in the transport Kangaroo, were on Tuesday removed from Portsmouth to Hythe, in Kent, for interment in Haltwood Cemetery. The body since its arrival had been placed in a temporary mortuary on the south railway jetty, sentries being posted over it. The ceremony of removal this morning was of a very imposing character. From the jetty to the dockyard-gates, and thence to the Harbour Railway Station, detachments of all the troops in garrison—cavalry, artillery, and infantry—formed a double line, through which the funeral procession passed, Lieutenant-General Sir George Wills commanding the troops in person. At nine o'clock the body, enclosed in a polished oak coffin, was placed on a gun-carriage drawn by six horses and the *cortége* started. First came a firing party of the Royal Sussex Regiment, and then the band of the same corps. Following these was half a squadron of the 5th Royal Irish Lancers, and then the coffin, on which were a number of splendid wreaths and the helmet and sword of the deceased. Colonel Davis, Major Palmer, Major Auld, and Major Piggott, of the Southern District Staff, acted as pall-bearers. Immediately behind the gun-carriage was led the charger of the late Colonel, covered with a sable cloth decked with rosettes and ribbons, and the Colonel's boots slung reverse-wise over the saddle. Then came another half-squadron of the lancers, about fifty officers of every corps in the garrison, and General Willis and General Sir Frederick Fitzwygram, M.P., to whose brigade Colonel Barrow belonged when Sir Frederick was Inspector-General of Cavalry. The procession proceeded, the band playing the funeral march, between the lines of troops, who presented arms, and crowds of spectators to the Harbour Station, where special carriages where in readiness. The body with the mourners and friends left at 9·35 for Hythe. All the spectators present uncovered and the troops presented arms.

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child. It softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

SINGULAR ACTION FOR SLANDER.

At the Derbyshire Assizes, before Mr. Justice Manisty, an extraordinary action for slander was heard, in which the plaintiff was the Reverend W. Hope, vicar of St. Peter's Derby, and the defendant was Mrs. Evered, a lady of position residing at Abbot's-hill, Derby. According to the opening statement of counsel for the plaintiff, the defendant had a daughter named Mary, and it was in reference to this girl that the alleged slander was uttered in respect of which the plaintiff claimed £5,000 damages. Miss Evered was on very friendly terms with the plaintiff's family, and had been in the habit of staying with them at Derby and at Filey. Some time last year Miss Evered was staying with the Hopes at Derby, and the defendant made several attempts to get her away. Eventually the defendant swore an information before the justices of Derby under the Criminal Law Amendment Act, declaring that she believed her daughter was unlawfully detained for immoral purposes at St. Peter's vicarage by Gerard Hope, a son of the plaintiff, who was living apart from his wife. It was alleged that the defendant had recklessly set the law in motion, and that the plaintiff had been injured in consequence. Several members of the plaintiff's family immediately sailed for America, taking the daughter with them. The plaintiff was called and denied that the defendant's daughter had ever been detained at the vicarage for immoral purposes. Cross-examined as to the character of his house, the plaintiff denied that his son Gerard was a notoriously dissolute young fellow; but admitted that he had once called in the police for protection from his son. He considered that his son was a proper companion for a pure girl. He admitted that in a photograph of a family group a young gentleman staying in the house was represented with his arm round the housemaid's waist, but he discountenanced such proceedings altogether. Mr. Buszard, Q.C., for the defendant, argued that the atmosphere of the vicarage was unwholesome, and that it was not a proper place for a young girl of seventeen. The plaintiff was a good easy man, no doubt; but he had some children who were not a credit to him. There could be no doubt that Miss Evered had acted under the influence of Gerard Hope, who was the person really aimed at by the defendant when she got the search warrant. He urged that it would be a monstrous thing to give the plaintiff £5,000 damages. The relations between the girl and Gerard Hope were amply proved by the fact that they had since joined each other in America. The jury yesterday gave a verdict for the plaintiff and assessed the damages at £20.

SIAMESE MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

We may fairly presume (says *Musical Opinion*) that among the thousands who visited the International Inventions Exhibition at South Kensington Museum, very few indeed had even the most rudimentary knowledge of Oriental music. To most of those who gazed at the Siamese performers such music was wholly unintelligible. It seemed no doubt, to them as though fitful shreds of melody were wantonly immersed in waves of riotous sound. The press—which in these days employs men of great experience and culture—spoke of the band in accents of compassionate good nature. The public, to whom this music came as a surprise, flocked to each performance with the highest expectations; but the great majority left with an impression that they had listened to the capricious volubility of a strange confusion of sound. There is a vague impression in the West that Oriental melodies are simply set to the minor key, and that they differ from ours in no other respect. It has also been observed that they are destitute of symphony or harmonising parts. This has been attributed simply to a want of musical culture; and the expectation has been expressed that their original melodies would, either by introduction among ourselves, or by the cultivation of the musical taste of Orientals, be perfected by the addition to the soprano of the alto, tenor, and bass. Practical musicians, however, who have visited those countries, have never failed to discover that there is a radical difference between their own scale and that of the East, so that their violins, guitars, and other stringed instruments are out of tune, and must be strung differently, while the wind instruments must be reconstructed and the space between the notes altered before they are capable of performing Oriental airs.

THE OVER-LUXURY OF AMERICANS.

No foreigner who spends a season in New York, and who assists at our social entertainments ever fails to remark on the profusion and the rarity of the floral display at a fashionable dinner. When he attempts to buy a bouquet for his partner in the German, he also feels it in a different way in his pensive pockets. He thinks with regret of the roses and heliotropes of Nice, the violets and the anemones of Rome, the lilacs of Paris, as he puts down a twenty-dollar bill, when he has been wont to spend ten francs for a similar luxury. The flowers are fine—he is forced to admit that—and they are also forced; if he wishes daisies, anemones and grasses, dandelions, clover, and lilies-of-the-valley, he learns that he can have them by giving his orders three months in advance. Such is the demand for this particular luxury of flowers, out of season, that the florists of Broadway, now, can supply every pretty whining Lady Teazle with her roses in January, and her white lilacs in the most blustering snow-clad March. Strawberries grace many a dinner when the blizzard roars outside, and peaches and the freckled apricot ripen over the hotwater register as they did on the old south wall at Haddon Hall in the days of Dorothy Vernon. The luxury of an American dinner-table is unknown in Europe, even at the tables of kings. They may have better cooks, but they have not our markets. They cannot command the canvas-back or the terrapin, the oyster or the Spanish mackerel, the venison or the wild turkey. The tremendous reach of this continent, with its network of railroads, and with its fruit-gardens of California, like the fabled gardens of Armida, ready to yield anybody's favourite fruit at a moment's notice—all this is unknown in Europe, where delicacies are local, and where neither fruits nor flowers are forced. Perhaps their luxury is the best. It is less crude than ours. The asparagus of France, used in season, is unapproachable for its delicacy of flavour. We sacrifice the best part of our luxury, that of flavour, when we eat forced fruits. But, although these good things are to be had, and roses can be bought at a dollar apiece, it is doubtful if it is a wise way of spending money. We are all under the influence of the great "Too Much." We all want to do what our neighbours do, and we are therefore hurried on to an extravagance which but few can afford. If the Wall Street broker, who has made a million in a week, gives a dinner with a quarter of it represented in his porcelain, glass, roses and Johannisberger—if his hospitality is like the Prince Rupert drop, distilled chemically at an immense cost—he must be entertained in the same style, with great inconvenience to his entertainer, whose income is perhaps fifteen thousand a year, and uncertain at that. The enormous increase in luxury in the internal decoration of houses, where every square inch is a mosaic of artistic fancy, and whose *portières* and cushions and couches must be fashioned by the laborious needlework of hundreds of embroiderers, has this recommendation; it excites commendable emulation as to taste. It employs most deserving artists. It gives an honest living to the reduced gentlewoman, that sufferer of the nineteenth century for whom no eleemosynary institution has been built as yet. But it ruins many a railroad king who builds himself a palace which the Prince of Wales or the Emperor of Austria would consider magnificent and regal. No wonder that our bishops and other clergy are preaching against this fearful, this demoralising tendency of American over-luxury which is so much greater than can be afforded by our industries, and which ends often in leaving written over the deserted portals, "Ye build, ye build, but ye enter not in."—*Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper.*

A VISIT TO BADGHIS.

Colonel C. E. Stewart, C.B., &c., late of the Afghan Boundary Commission, read a paper on Feb. 15 to the members of the Scottish Geographical Society at Edinburgh. The Marquess of Lothian, vice-president of the society, occupied the chair. Colonel Stewart, who chose for his subject "A Visit to Badghis in 1883, and to the Herat Valley in 1885," at the outset sketched journeys he had made through Northern Afghanistan in 1880 and 1883. He had spent a considerable time in the country, and he gave a detailed description of his wanderings and of the appearance and characteristics of the parts he had passed through. He returned to England (owing to illness) after a rather prolonged sojourn in the interests of the Government. He was soon appointed an assistant commissioner with Sir Peter Lumsden, and in February 1885 he joined Sir Peter between Islim and Chaman-i-Bad. Just before Sir Peter returned to England he sent the lecturer, along with two engineer officers, on a mission to Herat. A description of Herat followed, with incidental reference to some of the many sieges it had withstood. The present town was said to be the seventh occupying the same site. Coming to speak of the strategical importance of the locality, the lecturer said the value of Herat to any one approaching Afghanistan from the north had been repeatedly shown. The Herat Valley was the only place in this part of Central Asia where a large force could be fed, and any one holding possession of this rich, well-watered valley would have a dominating influence in the affairs of Afghanistan and Persia. The Russians were making their Transcaspian railway to Samarcand. The line, which would be finished within three years, had already been made beyond Askabad. If a line of railway were made connecting Quetta with Herat, it might eventually be joined on to the Russian line near Penjdeh, and then the journey from England to India could be accomplished easily in five days. The whole distance would be 3,640 miles. He would, however, at present only wish to bring forward the necessity of a line of railroad being made to connect Quetta with Herat, leaving the possibility of a junction with the Russian line for further consideration. The enormous quantity of petroleum found on both sides of the Caspian had much simplified the question of fuel. Petroleum was used both on the Caspian steamers and in the locomotives on the Transcaspian railway. One ton of petroleum was equal in steaming power to nearly three tons of coal, and petroleum could be

procured at the Caspian at 2s. per ton. The discovery of petroleum near Quetta was of much importance were it decided to continue the Quetta railway to Herat. The physical difficulties were not great. The chief difficulty, he believed, consisted in the prejudices of the English and Afghan peoples, and he feared the English prejudices were the greatest. Russia would shortly have a line open to Penjdeh, and he believed nothing would so much conduce to a friendly feeling between those two great countries, and also with the Afghans, than that a line of railway should connect India with Herat. If this line was not made we should stand in a very inferior position to Russia, not only in Central Asia generally, but in Afghanistan itself; and it was in the interests of peace and civilisation that he wished the question of the railway from Quetta to Herat to be considered. The frontier question had been to all intents and purposes definitely settled, and now it was our duty to help the Ameer to strengthen and civilise his kingdom.

THE LITERATURE OF SNAKE-POISON.

The *Spectator*, in a review of Dr. Vincent Richards' "Landmarks of Snake-Poison Literature," says:—Unlearning is even a more salutary process than learning; better ignorance than illusion; and there is no animal about which more lying legends have been told, or as to whose habits and peculiarities there is greater misconception, than the snake. The deadly cobra is not, after all, the most virulently venomous of Indian snakes; the hydrophidæ (sea-snakes) are even more to be dreaded, their poison, quantity for quantity, being even more fatal than that of the better known land-snakes. The idea that the *halys*, which has a caudal appendage in the form of a horny spine, can kill with its tail, is a pure illusion; so also is the notion that a rattlesnake rattles. The noise it makes is like the shaking of a dry bean-pod. Serpents are generally credited with the power of fascinating their victims, a theory which has suggested some very thrilling stories. But this appears to be also a superstition. Mice, birds, dogs, guinea-pigs, and other "small deer," introduced into a rattlesnake's cage, show little fear even at first, and afterwards none whatever. Smaller birds, after fluttering about until they are tired, end by becoming amusingly familiar with the snakes, and are seldom molested even when caged with six or eight large *crotali*. Mr. Richards lately put two rats into a cage containing forty cobras, all possessing more or less venom. At the outset the rats' appetites were considerably affected, and they were evidently much alarmed by the novelty of their position. In a short time, however, the rats recovered their usual spirits, "and caused considerable commotion amongst the cobras by running all over their heads and bodies. The snakes resented this familiarity in their own peculiar and stupid fashion, by darting at each other and at imaginary foes. Occasionally, however, one of the intruders would receive attention, but easily avoided the attack. The rats lived and partook of food in the cage for ten or twelve days, when, one after another, they were found dead,—victims, no doubt, of misplaced confidence." It seems to be still somewhat of a moot point whether snakes are proof against their own poison. They die so quickly in captivity, that even when death follows a bite, it by no means follows that the bite is the cause. Mr. Richards kept sixty to seventy cobras in a pit together, and on the slightest provocation "they began to fight together in a most savage and curious fashion:"—

"On being provoked, several commenced to hiss fiercely, and some would raise themselves up, expand their hoods, and begin a fierce attack in all directions; and after making several ineffectual darts—for they are by no means so skilful at taking aim as is generally believed—two would catch each other by the mouth, rapidly entwine themselves as it were, and after wriggling and struggling about in this state for some time, relax their hold. Then one would be seen gliding away, vanquished, to the corner of the cage, while the triumphant one, raised to its full balancing height, hissed out its challenge for a renewal of the combat. In what consisted of getting the worst of it I could never discover, as neither of the combatants ever seemed the worse for the fight; nor can I understand why one snake dreads another if no danger is involved."

Dr. Weir Mitchell, a great author is convinced that a *crotalus* can be killed with its own poison when hypodermically injected; and after numerous experiments, Mr. Richards has arrived at the conclusion that one species of snake is capable of killing another. He does not say, however, that snakes of the same species can kill each other. But the most interesting and important branch of the subject is the nature of their venom, its effect on the human species, and the possibility of finding an antidote for their bites. In every country where snakes abound, there is an abundance of supposed remedies and specifics, and hardly a year passes that we do not hear of the discovery of some new and infallible antidote. When fairly tested, however, they always prove to be as illusory as any of their predecessors. It is generally a case of *post hoc ergo propter hoc*. Because a man recovers after being bitten by a snake, and dosed with opium, mercury, ammonia, or what not, we must not jump to the conclusion that the treatment has effected a cure. A snake may bite without poisoning, strike without hurting. Biting, though in appearance simple enough, consists really of a series of complex movements, following rapidly one upon another in ordered sequence, for the accomplishment of a certain end. Should any of these movements be inadequately performed the victim may not be properly poisoned. Frist of all, the serpent must be in a position to ensure the penetration of the fang into the opposing flesh. And then (quoting from Dr. Weir Mitchell):—

"As the unsheathed tooth penetrates the flesh of the victim, a series of movements occur, which must be contemporaneous, or nearly so. The body of the snake, still resting in coil, makes, as it were, an anchor, while the muscles of the neck contracting, draw upon the head so violently, that when a small animal is the prey, it is often dragged back by the effort here described. If now the head and fang remain passive, the pull upon the head would withdraw the fang too soon; but at this moment the head is probably stayed in its position by the muscles below or in front of the spine; while the pterygoideus externus and sphenopalatine, acting upon the fang through their respective insertions into the posterior apopysis of the submaxillary bone, and the inside of the palate bone, draw its point violently backward, so as to drive it more deeply into the flesh. At this instant occur a third series of motions, which result in the further deepening of the wound, and in the injection of the position." The final act is much facilitated when the lower jaw can be closed on the bitten part or member. "Where the surface is flat and large, this action will have but slight influence. Where the jaw shuts on a small limb or member, the consequent effects will be far more likely to prove serious, since the power thus to shut the mouth materially aids the purpose of the blow." It will thus be seen that a person may easily be bitten without taking much hurt, since a stroke, unless it penetrate the aureolar tissue is seldom fatal. But recovery under such circumstances would almost certainly be ascribed to any remedies which might be administered, many of which, as Mr. Richards points out, are rather worse than useless. Ammonia, alcohol, making the patient move about, are worse than useless; they increase the activity of the circulation, thereby promoting the absorption of the poison. On the assumption that cobra venom affects principally the heart and the arterial system, Dr. Butter, of Calcutta, recommends the administration of opium, brandy, and sulphuric ether. But according to our author, this theory is altogether untenable, the main action of the venom being upon the respiratory centres. It is, moreover, always possible that a patient who believes he has been bitten by a cobra, may have been bitten by some less deadly snake. In truth an effectual remedy for virulent snake-poison has still to be found. The nearest approach to a remedy is permanganate of potash, with which Dr. de Lacerda, of Rio de Janeiro, claims to have neutralised the poison of the *bothrops*, whose bite, however, is not nearly so venomous as that of the *cobra*, nor, as we presume, of the deadly South American *nah uyaca*. After nearly one hundred experiments with permanganate of potash, Mr. Ric ards arrives at the conclusion that up to the present time it has never been experimentally shown that any agent has either the power to neutralise cobra-poison when lying in the tissues, or to prevent death when four minutes have elapsed from the time of injection of the poison to that of treatment. Actually mixed with the poison, permanganate of potash appears to act as a neutralising agent; but as hypodermic injection within four minutes of the infliction of a bite is, save experimentally, materially impossible, the remedy is practically useless. Investigations are, however, still in progress; and it is quite possible that we may be on the eve of important discoveries.

AN AMBASSADOR IN A FIX.

The Paris correspondent of *Truth* writes:—The far Eastern diplomatist who represented Theebaw in Paris, and who MM. Ferry and De Freycinet suspect was not sufficiently reticent in conversations he had about both them and M. Haas, with agents of our India Office, has gone back to Mandalay. He has written in high spirits to friends in Paris from Port Said. His Excellency was in sore straits here for money after the breakdown of his Sovereign. Since November, 1884, he did not receive any money from home. When he ceased to be an ambassador, he went to the Foregin Office here to ask for relief. But he was referred to "his friends the English," which he thought cruel mockery. The hotel proprietor where he had run up a bill for himself and the Embassy threatened to presecute him for swindling. In his troubles, he resorted to an expedient which, I daresay, will be heard of with indignation at three Courts. When he was coming to Europe, the envoy was charged to make presents in Theebaw's name of gold and silver workmanship and jewellery to nhe President of the French Republic, the Queens of England and Italy, and the Empress of Germany. Those destined for M. Grevy were only presented. When the pinch of poverty came, the others were melted down and broken up. What gold was in them was sold for 26,000f., and the precious stones for far a higher price, with the proceeds debts were cleared off. After this an appeal was made to the generosity of the India Office, which was favourably received. Sir Owen Burne was, I am told, sent over here to relieve the ex-Envoy and pay his passage out to Mandalay. That official also accompanied the Oriental to the Paris-Lyons Railway terminus, and did not lose sight of him until the express train into which he put him steamed southwards.

MR. LABOUCHERE ON THE RULING PASSION.

We are often told that the Irish render government by party impossible. Their action tends to this; but what makes it possible for them to succeed is that there is very little party distinction between the official ins and the official outs. Both are gangs composed in the main of men ready to sacrifice principle to place. This will continue so long as it is not perceived that the old party lines are effaced, and that the new line must sharply divide those who are Radicals and those who are not.

Strange are Parliamentary ways! On the House of Commons re-opening, the Opposition seized upon the opportunity of the Address not yet having been voted to demand of the Government a statement in regard to its Irish policy. The plain and true reply would have been that Mr. Gladstone, Lord Spencer and Mr. Morley were agreed upon a plan of Home Rule so far as they were concerned, but that they did not yet know whether all their colleagues would agree to it, and therefore that time was needed for Mr. Gladstone to permeate them with his opinions. But it would never have done for the Ministers to avow this, for the theory is that a Cabinet is always of one mind, until it breaks up. So the House and the country were asked to assent to the curious hypothesis, that Ireland had been a *terra incognita*, which had been discovered a few days previously by some political Columbus, and that the Cabinet required a little time to inquire into the wants and wishes of the natives inhabiting this newly-discovered land.

This, of course, was absurd; but the plea for time, on the ground that some of the members of the Cabinet, who have been howling against Home Rule, and who have been crowing that they would rather never again touch an official salary than assent to it, want a decent interval to elapse before they assume the robe of repentance and recant their errors, is reasonable, and April 1 seems a very proper date for them to admit that they have made April fools of those who were silly enough to believe in their vows.

In the meanwhile, the Irish stand to their arms awaiting events. Their minimum is a Legislative Assembly in Ireland. If this be not conceded, their attitude will no longer be a benevolent neutrality, but the reverse.

The Conservative plan seems to be to lead Mr. Gladstone to believe that he may count on their support if he will adopt their Irish policy. Their hope, apparently, is that he will trick the Irish. Having accomplished this object, the ingenous Conservative would turn upon him and rend him.

Ireland presents, just now, a magnificent spectacle, which ought to gladden the heart of all those who hold that the next great crime to the infliction of injustice is its patient endurance. The Irish are united by the bond of a common patriotism. Neither menaces nor cajoleries move them. It has often been said that their national aspirations are only a pretext, and that their real object is to live rent-free. Yet now, in the very crisis of their fate, when the landlords are turning into the roadside men, women, and children, because they cannot pay an exorbitant and oppressive rent for the novel in which they live and the little plot on which they raise a few potatoes, the country solemnly declares that no concessions to material interests will satisfy them, unless accompanied by the abrogation of the vile government under which they are groaning. We are ready, they say, to remain an integral portion of the British Empire; we are ready to give every species of guarantee that you may demand; we are ready to tax ourselves to secure to the landlords payment in excess of the value of their property. One thing, and one thing only we require, and that is that we shall henceforth be, like you, our own masters in matters that only concern ourselves. Were these men Bulgarians, or Armenians, or any other subject race on the globe, what articles would be written in our newspapers in praise of their spirit of independence and their sturdy resolve!—*Truth*.

FRANCE AND SIAM.

Prince Prisdang, Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary of the King of Siam, is about to return to Bangkok on leave of absence, the duration of which is not fixed. The Prince called, to take leave, on the President of the Republic in the morning (Feb. 24) and on the Minister of Foreign Affairs in the afternoon. M. Grévy intrusted the Prince with a very amicable message for his Sovereign, and expressed the hope that now the two nations, France and Siam, were neighbours their relations would become more and more friendly. M. de Freycinet reminded the representative of Siam that the French Government had been a little annoyed at difficulties raised by the court of Siam to the appointment of a Consul of France in Laos, although the difficulty had been settled on the spot by M. de Kergaradec, Minister of France at Bangkok. A Paris correspondent writes:—There had been another question between the French and the Siamese. It referred to the complaints of Frenchmen employed in connection with the telegraphs, who are, or were, in the service of Siam, and who have been replaced by Americans. This affair, however I believe, did not lead to my prolonged discussion. It is, unfortunately, a notorious fact that French *employés*, who discharge their duties intelligently, never believe that they are entirely in the service of the Oriental Government which pays them, but always consider themselves in the service of France, and in consequence the slightest disciplinary difficulty gives rise to diplomatic questions. This is not the case with persons of other nationalities employed in the same way, and it is well, therefore, to direct the attention of Frenchmen themselves to the fact, in their own interest. As regards the close neighbourhood of France and Siam, it is now a general opinion in the diplomatic body that since the annexation of Burmah by England Siam has become a precious and necessary buffer between the two great colonial Powers, which have an equal interest in maintaining Siam's present state and in improving her situation. A diplomatist who knows these countries, in speaking of them the other day, said "If there had not been a Siam already we should have had to make one."

BURMESE ARMS.

Long matchlocks, with very small stocks, are the only Burmese firearm, besides the short broad cannon used in salutes. The former carry a long distance, and are not fired from the shoulder, but from the side of the head, nearly on a level with the ear. Attached to the small square embroidered bag that every Shan carries over his shoulder, is a small powder flask of the shape of a miniature horn, flattened and distended at the point, which is open, but has a flat piece of horn which fits into it, and is prolonged backwards across the curve of the flask, to the base of which it is firmly fastened. Downward pressure on the free portion over the curve raises the lid-like anterior extremity of this primitive spring, and allows the powder to run out in driblets. More capacious powder-flasks are made of the horns of cattle, but they are only used on a long expedition. They are suspended from a broad red belt, ornamented with lines and rosettes of cowries, and with tufts of red hair round the margins. The horn of the serrow, artificially sharpened at the point, is usually found attached to the shoulder-bag, and is used as a borer, while its base may be bound with brass, and closed with a lid as a lime or opium box.

A description of the costume of the Shans generally would be very incomplete were the dah unnoticed. This has a blade 2½ ft. to 3 ft. long, gradually expanding from the hilt towards the almost square point, which is about 2½ in. broad. The handle is of wood, bound with cord, and ornamented with silver foil, with a tuft of red goat's hair stuck in the hilt. The wooden scabbard covers only one side of the blade, and a hoop of ratan, bound with red cloth, is attached to its upper third, and we n over the right shoulder.

The Kakhyens have a very ingenious way of striking fire by the sudden and forcible descent of a piston in a closed cylinder. There is a small cup-shaped cavity at the end of the piston-rod into which tinder is inserted. The piston is then introduced into the cylinder, which it tightly fits, and by a blow is made to descend with great rapidity and force, and is as rapidly withdrawn, when the little pellet of tinder is found to have become ignited: a beautiful but simple experiment, illustrating the evolution of a very large amount of heat by the sudden compression of the air in the piston. These instruments are not more than four inches long, and are in general use.—*Journal of the Society of Arts*.

NOT FIT FOR A KING.

The famous King Bell, of the Cameroons, has been made to play an important part in a very merry incident. Last year the name of this dusky Sovereign was in all mouths in Germany, and a certain society of Leipzig determined to furnish King Bell with an outfit becoming a West African potentate of his renown. Along with various articles of dress, chosen with due regard to effect, a mantle of purple-red cloth was procured, together with a helmet of nickel-silver. This outfit was shown in the Crystal Palace, London, before being sent to Bell Town, but finally it found its way to the seat of King Bell's Government. Months passed away, but no word came to Germany telling of King Bell's pleasure or otherwise. Several days ago, however, the Leipzig Society received an unstamped letter from West Africa, on which it had the pleasure of paying a mark-and-a-half. The missive proved to be from King Bell. It is written in English, and runs as follows:—

Bell Town, Cameroone, January 3d, 1886. Incular Riege.

Dear Sir,—Your note which you wrote to me has come to hand. I am sorry to tell you that I did not receive quick as it ought to reach in my house, it layd very long in Mr. Woermann's factory. Had I received it quick I would have send you an answer long time ago. I receive your caat (coat) and cap which you send to me for a present, but I am very sorry to say that your present does not find me satisfaction, because the coat and cap does not fit for a civilized man to wear it (!). It just do for a heathen man, but, however, I thank you for your kindness in remembering me. I am a king, so whenever you are sending me a present you must send a kingly present. Wishing you a happy and prosperous new year, with kind regards I am, dear sir, your obedient servant, King Bell.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL ON THE SITUATION.

In the course of his long and eloquent speech to the Orangemen of Belfast, Lord R. Churchill made the following strange admission as to the tendency of public opinion in England:—For the last twelve years England has heard of nothing else but the Nationalists or Separatists in Ireland. The attention of Parliament has been concentrated upon their action, and the time of Parliament has been monopolized by their proceedings in the struggle that has been going on. The Loyalists have lost much of their parliamentary influence. All the corporations, the municipal bodies, and the local boards of guardians out of Ulster have fallen into the hands of the enemy, and in these bodies the Loyalists have scarcely any longer any representation. (Hear, hear.) Now that shows a very serious diminution of strength. No doubt it is very unpleasant for us to record it, but I think you will agree with me that at a moment like the present, when we are called upon to face a fresh crisis, it is wise on our part to look into the history of recent years, to examine our position, to take stock of it, to make up our gains and losses, and I fear that you will find in looking over recent years that you Loyalists have very few gains. What has been the result? The result is that the Loyalists now—it is grievous for me to have to say it, but it is my business to tell you the truth—are hardly listened to in the Imperial Parliament. (Cries of "Shame.") There are some colleagues of mine around me who will confirm what I say—(a voice, "Saunderson," and cheers)—that the statements made in the Imperial Parliament as to the strength, or the numbers, or the determination of the Orange party are received by the Radical Party and the Parnellites with shouts of derision.

There is a tendency in the public mind in England to acquiesce, if only for the sake of peace and through sheer weariness, in the desires and the wishes of the apparent majority of the Irish people. (Cheers.) Now, that is very serious, and what is more serious still is that that tendency (a voice—"You said that before") undoubtedly falls in with the general spirit of the age at the present day, which I should call one of timidity, of reluctance to face great issues, and an unwillingness to bear responsibility. The tendency of the age seems to me to be a tendency, a disposition to succumb to evil under a belief that evil is inevitable. At such a moment as this then the old parliamentary hand which comes forward seizes upon the reins of power by a profligate manœuvre—("Hear, hear," and cheers)—and he takes advantage of those coincident circumstances which I have endeavoured to tell you of. He takes advantage of them all to make a final and desperate attack upon the supremacy of the Crown and upon the authority of the Imperial Parliament in Ireland, in order to gain a few weeks, or even only a few more days, or possibly a few more hours, of illusory power. Mr. Gladstone deludes himself that he is going to accomplish the great and crowning work which he is pleased to call the pacification of Ireland. ("Never.") Now I believe, and I say it with some amount of shame as an Englishman, that the success of the resistance to this policy meditated by this combination primarily rests with you. (Hear.) The vast bulk of our modern English electoral body has begotten apathy and unconcern. The glamour of Mr. Gladstone's prestige and the spell of Mr. Gladstone's oratory are still powerful in England with the minds of men, and it is only by demonstrations the most imposing, by energy the most striking, and by action the most resounding that you can rivet the attention of the democracy of England on any particular part of public affairs, or that you can enable them to entertain doubts in their minds as to the personal infallibility of Mr. Gladstone, who has been for so long a time with a great portion of them their most venerated and adored idol.

You are, gentlemen, I believe, in this great crisis the first line of defence, the second line of defence, and the last line of defence. (Loud cheers.)

THE CARNIVAL OF VENICE.

Writing from Venice on Feb. 7, the correspondent of a contemporary says:—Though the Carnival of Venice has lost most of its mirth and all its glory, Venice still supplies other cities that have a mind for masking with the chief means of doing so. The trade of mask-making is a very ancient one; and, like most Venetian industries, it has lived on in a few families who practise the business from generation to generation. But though the art of making *volti* is limited to a very few families and carried on in private houses, it is nevertheless a well-based industry, with its price lists, commission agents, and orders from many parts of the world. In an order book for this year there are commissions from Constantinople, Zante, Berlin, Corsica, and Nice; and here is a steady trade with South America, where the Italian colony is strong. Accident introduced me to the house of one of the largest mask-makers in Venice, Signor Coppetta. This gentleman is, to all outward appearance, a house-painter; and business one day took me to his home in a narrow courtyard, where the walls are stained to the hues of rare marble by the damp and the lichen that clings to the plastered brick. Signor Coppetta lives at the top of a long flight of stairs. You have hardly opened the door when you are startled by coming face to face with rows of ghastly white masks, with blunted lips and closed eyes. Some are standing up and face the stranger; others lie to one side packed into each other, nose into nose and eyes upon eyes. This is the "Fabbrica Nazionale di Maschere, graziata dalla mondiale Esposizione di Londra." There are no fewer than forty-four different kinds of masks on the price list. The conventional masks are described as "natural masks for men and young women"; then we have "disfigured faces of old men and women," "simple noses with or without mustachios," "hermits and dervishes with beards," "giants, satyrs, and devils," "animals' heads," and the famous mask of "Sior Contento," an idiotic face in a perpetual grin. The first person who has anything to do with the manufacture of masks is the modeller—the "scultore," as he is called, with the usual Italian love for high-sounding names. The scultore models in clay the "noses," the "hermits," the "dervishes," the "Contenti," and so on, to order, and sends his model to the mask-maker. There the cast of the model is taken in plaster-of-Paris; and from this mould all the masks are produced. But, since these moulds are brittle, the first thing to do is to secure the form in a permanent mask of canvas covered with plaster-of-Paris and coloured brown. There were rows of these hideous heads ranged round Signor Coppetta's sleeping-room. The first stage in mask-making is carried on in summer. The artist has by his side many pieces of rough canvas, cut into squares. These he dips one after another into size, and, while still wet, presses them with his hands into the mould. Each one of these pieces requires a quarter of an hour to dry before it is taken out of the mould a mask. These masks are then whitewashed, and stored away till the season arrives for the second stage in the process—winter. Then these white faces are taken down, and one by one receive their coats of paint—red cheeks and lips, blue spectacles, ruddy noses, &c. Near the workman is a cauldron of boiling tallow-ends, into which each mask is dipped as it is finished, in order to fix the paint, and to give it that waxy look which characterises these Venetian *volti*; and then the process is over. The masks are fitted once more—nose into nose and eyes upon eyes—and packed up for distribution over Europe. It is a curious old industry. But Signor Coppetta says that he can make from 50*l*. to 80*l*. a year at the work, apart from his business profession of house-painting, and that is no bad income for a Venetian artisan.

DEATH OF THE OLDEST MAN IN THE WORLD.

"Dad" Freeman, a coloured man of Spanish-African descent, was buried at Detroit, Michigan, on January 31, 1886. He had documentary evidence to prove conclusively that he was fully 122 years old, and probably the oldest man in the world. Well-known citizens now living remember "Dad" Freeman—or Coleman Freeman, which was his name—when fifty years ago he kept a cooper shop on the river front, where the new Grand Trunk Depot stands. He was then a very old man, and those who remember him say he was known as "Granny" Freeman, and acted as an industrious coloured man whose old age did not seem to weigh him down. A gentleman who knew "Dad" when he was coopering says that the old man looked forty years ago almost as old as when he died. Freeman's funeral was attended principally by his descendants. He was twice married, the last time forty-five years ago. His youngest living child is sixty years old, and she kept house for him, and was his "baby" to the last. She never married, but devoted her life to the old man. William Roylston, of Chicago, is one of "Dad's" great-grandchildren, and is twenty-two years old. His numerous children, grandchildren, and great grandchildren, number 138. The children claim with a great show of pride that "Dad" was not of full African blood. They claim that he was of Spanish-African extraction, his father being a Spaniard and his mother a negress. They claim that he was never a slave. However that may be, he came to Detroit forty years before the rebellion.

ACCIDENT TO MR. HENRY IRVING.

A startling accident has occurred to Mr. Henry Irving and Mr. Alexander at the Lyceum Theatre. In the first scene of "Faust," Mr. Irving as Mephistopheles, and Mr. Alexander as Faust, are carried off in a cloud of vapour out of Faust's study. This is accomplished by means of a slide, which, it will be remembered, provoked some amusement on the first night by moving with a series of jerks, but which has since then proved a highly effective contrivance. One unlucky evening Mr. Irving and Mr. Alexander fell from this slide, the former striking his head upon the table and cutting his face very badly in three places. One of the wounds, over the left eye, had to be stitched up. Mr. Irving's face bled profusely, but the wounds were covered with plaster, and the plaster covered with paint, which had to be renewed frequently during the evening. The application of a leech reduced the swellings, so that they are now hardly perceptible. Mr. Alexander was more fortunate, hurting his leg in the fall, but not severely. The performance of "Faust" was not interrupted by the accident.

THE DRIFTING OF THE COLUMBINE.

Elizabeth Mouat, the woman who was blown across to Norway from Shetland in the Columbine, has made a statement to the district judge to the following effect:—

She said that she was sixty years old, unmarried, and a poor woman. She embarked in the Columbine, intending to visit a niece who lives at Lerwick. They had not got far when at noon she felt a shock, and heard the captain and the two sailors running about on deck, and heard the captain give orders for the boat to be lowered. Although very sea-sick, she at once got up and tried to come on deck, but the steps, or ladder, fell, and she was unable to replace it. She heard the boat row off, and was terribly alarmed, for the wind was blowing very hard, and the sea was high. Still she hoped that the crew would return with assistance. She attempted many times to replace the ladder so as to get on deck, but could not do so, though she could look out of the open hatchway of the cabin. The only food which she had brought with her was a bottle of milk and two biscuits. There were provisions in the forecastle, but she was unable to reach them.

The first night was a terrible one, the vessel rolled heavily, she was in darkness, and seas often washed down the hatchway, keeping her drenched to the skin. Every moment she expected the boat would go to the bottom. When morning broke no land was in sight, nor was there a sail to be seen. The sea was still very rough, but, as the Columbine had lived through the night, Elizabeth now began to hope that she might be saved. From this time, indeed, she says that she never quite despaired, but put her trust in God, and believed that He would send rescue. During the whole of the seven days and nights she never slept, but at intervals stood up and looked above the hatchway to see if aid was in sight. She saw no sail, but asserts that once in the night she distinctly perceived the red light of a ship.

She made the biscuits last as long as possible, but for the last four days she was altogether without food. She suffered more from the wet and from thirst than from hunger, and quenched her thirst so far as she could by licking the drops which condensed on the windows. Gradually she became very weak, her legs swelled, and she could scarcely stand up to look out; she, therefore, lashed herself close to the hatchway, fearing that she might roll away and be unable to get back so as to look out.

The weather was stormy and the sea high when the Columbine went ashore near Lepso, and when she was first perceived it was supposed that her crew had abandoned her, or had been washed overboard. But suddenly a violent gust blew away the sail and rigging, and then a woman's head was seen to appear above the hatchway. There was no boat near which could be launched, but a young man volunteered to swim out to her. He succeeded in getting on board, and found the woman almost insensible, and tied up against the ladder hooks. He passed a rope ashore, and fastening the woman to this she was got to land. She was at once carried to a farmhouse, where she was most kindly treated and nursed, and has since been assisted by Messrs. Bully and Spindler, two English gentlemen.

Mrs. Priestley writes to the *Standard*:—Allow me to add a few words about the old woman, as I have ascertained something of her history from a minister who witnessed the disaster, and was able to offer a few words of comfort to the skipper's wife at the moment she heard that her husband was drowned. Elizabeth Mouat lived on the western part of the Shetland Isle, and was called the Witch of Dunrossness, owing to a prevailing superstition that "she couldna be kilt." Some years ago a cart passed over her foot, which permanently injured it, and made her a cripple. On one occasion her head appearing above the rising ground was taken for a rabbit and fired into, the shots being still in her head. Then she was nearly drowned on a previous occasion. Now she has been drifting about for nine days and nights in maddening solitude, half drowned, wholly starved, quenching her thirst by licking the drops of water condensed on the window panes; living, yet dying, and to the last placing her trust in God. This "poor body," whose faith is so perfect, has spent her life in a miserable hut, the typical crofter's dwelling—a place not fit for cattle. She is expected soon to arrive at Lerwick, *viâ* Leith, thence to find her way back to her home amid the solitude of the hills, where the peat fire burns in the middle of the mud floor, and the smoke makes an uneasy exit through stray holes in the roof. In this dismal abode she has maintained a lofty independence, being able to provide her "puckle meal" and cup of tea by assiduously knitting Shetland wool shawls, and ever placing her trust in the Lord. The one book which she knows is the Bible, and the one living presence is the Lord's. This last (and all other calamities), being the work of His hand, is accepted with due reverence, awe, and holiest submission.

INCITING TO CIVIL WAR.

Commenting on Lord Randolph Churchill's recent speech in Paddington, the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes:—Are the Government, we wonder, going to prosecute Lord Randolph Churchill? Probably not. He is a person of very great consequence in the State. He is a Lord and an M. P. He has been Secretary of State for India. He is destined also before long to be the head of a Churchill-Chamberlain Administration which seems likely to be inflicted upon this country as a punishment for its sins. Therefore he will not be prosecuted. But if the Government is going in for prosecutions, the man who is proceeding to Ulster to preach civil war is better worth their attention than Mr. Hyndman and his colleagues. Lord Randolph Churchill hardly cares to conceal his intention. Describing the policy which he believes the Ministers of the Crown intend to recommend to Parliament, he exclaimed, "By heavens, gentlemen, it is a policy of civil war—and imminent civil war!" In what way is it a policy of civil war? Because, as Lord Randolph frankly tells us, he is going to Belfast to rouse the Protestants to revolt by promises of assistance from England. "I go," he says, "in the capacity of an unofficial and private member of Parliament, as representing in Parliament this considerable and important constituency," bearing from Paddington "the message that in the dire struggle which is apparently imminent for them they have your fullest sympathy and assistance." This dire struggle which is imminent is the revolt of the Protestants against the laws, power and demands of a Parliament in Dublin. Mr. Gladstone is told that, owing to "the insanity engendered by a monstrous and unparalleled combination of verbosity and senility," he so far mistakes "the history, the traditions, and the power of the Protestants of Ireland" as to imagine that for a moment they will obey the law of the land if that law should establish Home Rule. According to Lord Randolph Churchill, it is beyond the power of the Imperial Parliament to transfer the allegiance of the Protestants to an Irish Parliament without their consent. No one proposes to do any such thing. The allegiance of subjects, Protestant or Catholic, is to the Crown, and no one proposes to interfere with that. Lord Randolph seems to imagine that it is beyond the power of Queen, Lords, and Commons to set up a Parliament in College-green, and to insist upon obedience being paid to its laws and respect being rendered to its authority. Therefore he thinks that he is safe in talking contingent treason, which stands exactly on a par with the contingent sedition uttered by Mr. Hyndman. "If the Government refuse to help you to bread," said the Social Democrats to the out-of-works, "then you must have blood." "If the Government establish Home Rule," says Lord Randolph to the Orangemen, "then you must rebel." And, lest their hearts should be faint within them, he goes over the sea with the promise of aid and support from Paddington to encourage the Loyalists to make war against the authority of the Sovereign and the Imperial Parliament. It is very ridiculous, the spectacle of small Lord Randolph hastening over to Belfast to inspire the Orangemen with Paddingtonian courage. It recalls the refrain of an ancient music-hall song, all about "Pretty little Polly Perkins of Paddington-green," who, if it came to blows, would be about as valuable an auxiliary to the Protestants of Ulster as the member for Paddington with his message of sympathy and support.

THE HEIRESS TO THE THRONE OF BRAZIL.

A correspondent at Rio says:—"The Princess Isabella, heiress to the throne of Brazil, is most unpopular here. When the good old Emperor exchanges his earthly crown for a heavenly one and the Princess becomes the Empress it is extremely likely that there will be some sort of convulsion in the empire. But the Princess is a woman of great strength of character and deals with the rebellions in a manner calculated to make such diversions extremely unpopular with people who value 'life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.' A little affair of this kind which happened while her father, the Emperor, was on his travels in 1876, was attended to by the Princess, then Regent of the empire, in a manner which gave the people a foretaste of what they were to expect when she assumed permanently the reins of government. The Princess is, withal, extremely religious, and sometimes the astonished and far from gratified subjects of her father have beheld her sweeping the floor of a church, clad in a coarse gown and humility of spirit. Altogether she is a most peculiar woman, and traits in her character have made her admirers compare her to her Royal namesake of Spain and to Elizabeth of England. The fact that she is married to the Comte d'Eu, a Prince of the House of Orleans, does not increase the popularity of Isabella, for the Brazilians are most jealous of foreign rule and will not permit the Comte to have the slightest thing to say in the affairs of State. The Princess has two sons, the elder being a boy of ten, on whom the Crown will devolve after his mother's death. The elder sister of the Princess died many years ago. She was married to the Duke of Saxe and left four sons. Two of the sons live in Europe with their father, and two are in Brazil, one being a midshipman in the Navy. He is a wild youngster, and his Imperial grandpa has to read him a lecture on the proper behaviour of a prince of the blood sometimes. He can be seen almost any night in the Theatre Santa Anna or other questionable places of resort, or walking in the Rua do Ouvidor with some of his boon companions. His brother is older, rather of a literary turn of mind and more dignified. Both these princes are extremely popular.

GERMANY AND THE CAMEROONS.

The *Dresedener Anzeiger* publishes a letter from the African traveller, Herr Schwarz, who was called last autumn to a post in the German Foreign Office. The letter, which is dated on board ship off Goree, Senegambia, January 27, gives an account of Herr, Schwarz's travels in the inland districts of the Cameroons. The writer says that he followed the great caravan route to the Calabar river, and, after reaching Bakundu, on the confines of the territory already explored, continued his journey eastward into a region of which all hitherto existing maps are untrustworthy, and which is rigorously guarded by jealous tribes. Pursuing his way through far-reaching primeval forest, rich in gum trees and wild coffee, and teeming with elephants, Herr Schwarz, crossing the Kumba river, reached the territory of Bason, which he found to be studded with densely-populated towns. This district, from which the people dwelling on the coast obtain ivory, oil, and slaves, is a very picturesque and comparatively-well-cultivated plateau. The inhabitants, called Bafarami, who are engaged in agriculture and cattle-rearing, have up to the present not even been known by name. Herr Schwarz's further advance was arrested in the vicinity of the Upper Calabar by a party of 500 armed negroes, in consequence of which the African traveller returned to the coast by the Mungo river, the voyage, which was made in canoes, occupying several days.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Govt. Gazette*, March 18.)

Miscellaneous Notifications, &c.

Northern Division.

Sayad Nur-ud-Din Khan, C S, joined his appointment as Assist Collr, Thana, on the 1st inst.

Mr F S P Lely delivered over, and Mr A W Crawley-Boevey received, charge of the office of the Collr and Dist Magte, Broach, on the 9th inst.

Capt A L D Fordyce delivered over, and Mr R MacTier, received, charge of the office of the Supt of Police, Mahi Kantha, on the 8th inst.

Capt A L D Fordyce delivered over, and Rao Bahadur Maneklal Gordhandas Gandevia received, charge of the office of the Assist Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, on the 8th inst.

The following appointments and transfers of Mamlatdars are made in consequence of the appointment of Rao Saheb Narsilal Rewadas as Income-Tax Officer:—Rao Saheb Jethalal Varajbhai is transferred from Parantij to Daskroi; Rao Saheb Pranlal Harkisandas is transferred from Viramgam to Parantij, but to continue to do duty in the former taluka during the absence of Rao Saheb Narsilal Rewadas, or until further orders; and Mr. Gopalshankar Venishankar to be Acting Mamlatdar of Parantij.

Mr. Umedram Ranchordas delivered over and Mr. F. S. P. Lely received charge of the office of the Assist Collr, Surat, on the 10th inst.

Central Division.

Mr B G Sathe, Dist Depty Collr, delivered over and Mr H R Cooke, First Assist Collr, received charge of the tálukas of the Sátára, Way and Jávli in the Sátára Dist on the 1st inst.

The following reversions to take effect from the date of return to British service of Rao Saheb Bhalchandra Trimbak Bapat, second grade Mamlatdar, viz:—Rao Saheb Mahadeo Pandlik Dharm, pro tem second grade Mamlatdar of Man in Satara, to the third grade; Rao Saheb Narayan Krishna Pendse, pro tem third grade Mamlatdar, to the fourth grade; and Rao Saheb Mahadeo Trimbak Chiplunkar, pro tem fourth grade Mamlatdar, to his substantive appointment of Head Karkun in the Poona district.

The following postings are ordered:—Rao Saheb Bhalchandra Trimbak Bapat to be Mamlatdar of Karmala in the Sholapur Dist; Rao Saheb Mahadeo Trimbak Chiplunkar to do duty as pro tem fourth grade Mamlatdar in the Karmala Taluka, pending his relief by Rao Saheb Bhalchandra Trimbak Bapat, or until further orders.

The following transfers are ordered on public grounds:—Rao Saheb Narayan Krishna Pendse from Karmala in Sholapur to Sangamner in the Ahmednagar Dist; Rao Saheb Balvant Sitaram Naik, B A., from Nasik to Sirur in the Poona Dist; Rao Saheb Luxuman Moreshvar Deshpande from Dindori to Nasik in the same Dist; Rao Saheb Bhagvant Narsinvha Jog from Poona City to Dindori in the Nasik Dist; Rao Saheb Raghunath Wasudeo Dashputre from Sangola in Sholapur to Poona City; Rao Saheb Krishnaji Sadashiv Mudle from Naddurbar in Khandesh to Sangola in the Sholapur Dist; Rao Saheb Ganesh Chimnaji Vad from Khatav in Satara to Nadurbar in the Khandesh Dist; Rao Saheb Janardhan Eknath from Jamner in Khandesh to Khatav in the Satara Dist; Rao Saheb Narayan Waman Devbhankar from Jamkhed in Ahmednagar to Jamner in the Khandesh Dist; Rao Saheb Anaji Govind Rajahans from Indapur in Poona to Jamkhed in the Ahmednagar Dist; Rao Saheb Krishnaji Ramchandra Dandekar from Kalvan in Nasik to Indapur in the Poona Dist; Rao Saheb Ramchandra Babaji Nachne from Sangamner in Ahmednagar to Kalvan in the Nasik Dist; Khan Saheb Mir Chiragudin from Jalgaon in Khandesh to Malegaon in the Nasik Dist; and Rao Saheb Ganesh Ballal Mulekar from Malegaon in Nasik to Jalgaon in the Khandesh District.

The following arrangements will take effect from date of return to British service of Rao Saheb Bhalchandra Trimbak Bapat and during the employment of Rao Saheb Sakharam Chimnaji Joshi on special income duty at Poona, or until further orders:—Rao Saheb Narayan Krishna Pendse, Mamlatdar of taluka Sangamner in Ahmednagar to be pro tem third grade Mamlatdar; and Rao Saheb Mahadeo Trimbak Chiplunkar to be *pro tem* fourth grade Mamlatdar and to do duty in the Junnar Talaka of the Poona Dist. And, in the interim the following arrangements are ordered:—Rao Saheb Ramchandra Babaji Nachne to be *pro tem* third grade Mamlatdar; Rao Saheb Kashinath Vinaik Bhave, Acting Mamlatdar of Bhimthadi in Poona, to be *pro tem* fourth grade Mamlatdar; and Rao Saheb Venaik Kashinath Lele of act as fourth grade Mamlatdar for duty in the Junnar Taluka.

From date of Rao Saheb Bhagwant Narsinvha Jog, Mamlatdar of Dindori, proceeding on furlough and until further orders, Rao Saheb Sadashiv Anant Natu is appointed to act as fourth grade Mamlatdar of that taluka in the Nasik Dist.

Messrs. J. King and H. R. Cooke respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Collr, Dist. Magte and Political Agent, Satara, on the 9th inst.

Messrs. Narsingrao Bholanath and H. F. Silcock respectively delivered over and received charge of the Karmala Taluka of the Sholapur Dist, on the 8th inst.

Southern Division.

Messrs. J. C. Anding and Narayan Ganesh Deshpande respectively delivered over and received charge of the Huzur Depy Collrs Office, Bijapur, on 19th Feb 1886.

Rao Saheb Keshav Vishnu Ghaisas, Probationary fourth grade Mamlatdar of Mangaon, in the Kolaba Dist, doing duty at Ratnagiri, is confirmed in his appointment.

Rao Saheb Shridhar Narayen Shetti, Mamlatdar of Panvel, is transferred to Alibag, but he should do duty at Pen in the Kolaba Dist during the absence on privilege-leave for three months of the permanent incumbent Rao Saheb Antaji Krishna.

Rao Saheb Anant Raghunath Chitre, Mamlatdar of Alibag, is transferred to Panvel, but to continue to do duty at Alibag until relieved by Rao Saheb Shridhar Narayan Shetti.

Rao Saheb Sitaram Gopal Soman to act as Mamlatdar of Mangaon during the absence of Rao Saheb Antaji Krishna, Mamlatdar of Pen.

Rao Saheb Laxuman Baji Pradhan, pro tem Mamlatdar of Mangaon, to continue to do duty at Panvel, until relieved by Rao Saheb Anant Raghunath Chitre.

Messrs Santapa Rangapa and J C Anding respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Huzur Depy Coll Belgaum, on the 24th ult.

By the Commissioner of Customs, Salt Opium and Abkari.

Messrs H L Wright and Jehangir Dosabhoy Framji respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Assist Collr of Customs in charge of the Prince's Dock, Custom House, and Tobacco Dept, on the 5th inst.

Messrs Parashram Balkrishna and Madhavrao Somji respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Native Assistant to the Collr of Salt Revenue on the 3rd inst.

Messrs H A Acworth and H L Wright respectively delivered over and received charge of the Depy Collr of Salt Revenue, SD, on the 5th inst.

Messrs. W E Young and Ardeshir Jehangir Wadia respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Assist. Coll of Customs, in charge Import Dept, Bombay Custom House, on the 1st inst.

Messrs Jehangir Dosabhai Framji and J Walsh respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Assist Coll of Customs, in charge Export and Opium Depts Bombay, on the 5th inst.

Under the authority delegated to him by Govt the Commissioner of Abkari hereby invests—Messrs Bamanji Kharsetji, Dadabhai Ratanji, Jumana Falipa, Nasarwanji Rastomji, Narsingrao Jiwaji, Narso Narayan, servants of the country spirit farmer of the Dharwar Dist, with powers under Sec 37 of the Bombay Abkari Act, 1878, to be exercised by them within the limits and during the currency of the said farm, and during the period of their employment by the said farmer.

Azim Gopal Jaganath Thakur, Head Karkun of Taluka Salsette, has been appointed Mahalkari of Khalapuri Taluka Karjat, in the Thana Dirt.

INDISPENSAB E TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

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NOTICES.

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Advice to Invalids.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
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CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

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"The liquor to be Used in Acute State of Gout or "Rheumatism.
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DRAGEES, ELIXIR, SYRUP OF IRON, is used with great success in *Anemia, Chlorosis, Children's Weakness, Debility, Exhaustion, Convalescence, Poorness* of *Blood* after *fatigues, watches* and *excessess* of *all kinds.*

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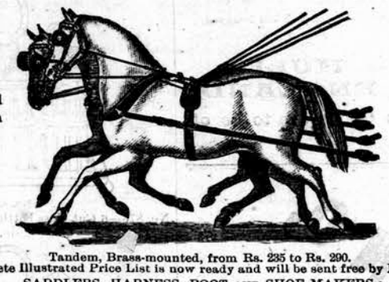
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Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces.
From whatever cause arising.

THE EFFECT of this Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and Permanent, all the Miserable and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

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The unequalled Curative properties of this Preparation have spread its fame throughout every Nation and Country in the World as the only medicine of real efficacy for Renovating Broken-down Constitutions, Restoring the fullest and most vigorous conditions of Robust Health and Manhood under every circumstance, and at every age, by nourishing, fertilising, and developing all the powers of every necessary part of the Human Organization, thus ensuring a sound and Permanent restoration of the impaired organs wherever a deficiency of natural vigour has for years existed. So that all the Duties of Life may be pursued with Confidence and Pleasure.

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Manufactured only at

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BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—*NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS* every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon. The great Popularity of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up Miserable Imitations in India and the Colonies, made up from Cheap useless Drugs by Ignorant Pretenders. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before you purchase and thus avoid dangerous consequences by the use of Spurious Imitations.

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NOTICES.

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In The English High Court of Judicature.

THE "BULL DOG'S HEAD" BRAND.

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PAIN KILLER has *never failed* when used according to *printed directions* including each bottle, and is *perfectly safe* even in the most inexperienced hands.

PAIN KILLER is a sure cure for Sore Throat, Coughs, Chills, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cramps, Cholera, and all Bowel Complaints.

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PAIN KILLER is unquestionably the BEST LINIMENT MADE. It brings *speedy and permanent relief* in all cases of Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, Severe Burns, etc.

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No family can afford to be without this Invaluable remedy in the house. Its price brings it within the reach of all, and it will annually save many times its cost in doctors' bills.

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Composed of a concentrated Extract obtained direct from Cod's Livers, and containing all the active medicinal principles existing in them, and in Cod Liver oil.

Tow dragées, or one table spoonful of wine, are equal to one table spoonful of the best Cod Liver oil.

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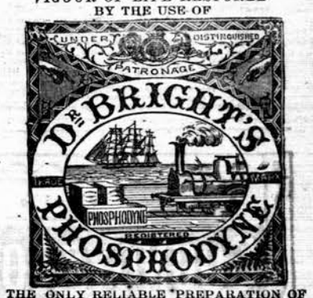
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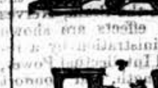
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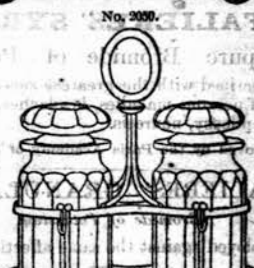
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